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Nummi Britannici Historia:

OR AN
Historical ACCOUNT
OF
ENGLISH MONEY,

FROM THE
CONQUEST to the uniting
of the two Kingdoms by King
James I. and of *Great-Britain* to the
Present Time.

WITH
Particular Descriptions of each PIECE,
AND
Illustrated with Cuts of the more Antient.

A WORK hitherto unattempted.

Necessary for all those that would have any
Knowledge of this useful Part of ANTIQUITY;
but particularly calculated for the Benefit of
the curious Collector of *English* Coin.

Seeke.

L O N D O N:

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21

Historical Account
of
English Money.



Confronted to the original
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present time.
Illustrated with Care of the Royal Academy
A. W. O. R. N. in the manuscript
Necessary for all those that wish to have any
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and particularly calculated for the benefit of
the curious Collector of Coins.



THE
P R E F A C E.



I Shall make no other Apology for publishing the following Sheets, than to acquaint the Reader, that they were drawn up for my own private Use, and that of my Friends; by whose kind Approbation, I judged it might be made more Useful, by being made more Publick; the rather, because it is a Subject that has been much neglected, no one having hitherto given us a full and satisfactory Account of our common ordinary Coins. And since a Col-
A
lection

lection of Medals and Coins is esteemed not only an Ornament, but a useful and necessary Appendage to a Library, surely those of our own Country may deserve a Place.

*'Tis therefore I have (for the Advantage of those who would not remain utterly ignorant of this useful Part of Antiquity, but particularly for the Use and Benefit of the curious Collector) consulted Authors and Cabinets, and digested of them, what I thought material, in the following Method, in as concise a Manner as might be, for the greater Ease and Conveniency in collecting a Series of English Money, and I hope with as few Faults as can be expected in a Work of this Nature, where no single Person can be supposed to have seen all the Cabinets of the Curious; but here is sufficient Materials for the Generality to work upon. For whose better Information in the Coins of the elder Henrys and Edwards, I have illustrated the Work with Cuts of the several Pieces of those Kings, as also of the other antient Pieces
down*

PREFACE.

V

down to Henry VII. from which Time the Number being added to the Name upon the Coin, a Description only of each Piece will be sufficient.

I suppose I need not urge to the ingenious Reader the Usefulness of the Subject, which is the most immediate Concern of all, being of that great Importance in every Circumstance of Life, that it is justly called, Firmamentum Belli, & Ornamentum Pacis. It is, as Sir Robert Cotton calls it, The Pulse of the Commonwealth; Wealth in every Kingdom being one of the essential Marks of their Greatness; and that is best expressed in the Measure and Purity of their Monies. Hence it was that so long as the Roman Empire held up their Glory and Greatness, they ever maintained, with little or no Change, the Standard of their Coin; so the Steps by which that State declined, were visibly known, most by the gradual Alteration of their Coin; and there is no surer Symptom of a Consumption in State, than the Corruption in the Money. And

this we may trace through the Reigns of our former Kings; some of whom indeed were reduced to the Necessity of countenancing base Money; but for the most part, so equally hath the Publick Faith been maintained in Matters of Money, that herein our Kings do incomparably outshine all other Princes and States of Europe; and it is held for one glorious Mark of the equitable Government of this Kingdom: For all raising of the Price, or abasing the Matter of Money, for the Prince's Gain, is a great Grievance and Burden upon the People. And it is a vulgar Error, that Princes can give what Value they please to Gold and Silver, which will retain the same Proportion towards other Things, which the general Consent of other Nations give unto them. So that let the extrinsick Value be what it will, there is still the intrinsick Value, according to which the Quantity of every thing to be bought therewith is stated, and such a Proportion of Commodities will be exchanged for it, and consequently all Things, either for Necessity
or

or Pleasure, will be inhanced. But to return to our Business.

It is to be lamented that we have not a compleat History of our English Coins, with exact Draughts of each Numerical Piece, because no part of the Antiquities of this Kingdom have been so much neglected; by which Means so few Pieces have been preserved, that it would have been forgot by this time what sort of Money was in use these two last Centuries, or even before the Mill'd, were it not for the few Ingenious amongst us.

Indeed one would think the Love that every one bears to his Country, and natural Curiosity, were sufficient to excite Men to search into the Antiquities of their native Country; but by an Infatuation peculiar to us, we greedily hunt after the most foreign, whilst we have an ample Field to employ us nearer Home. With what indefatigable Pains and great Expence will Men put themselves to, in collecting a Series of the antient Monies of all other Nations,

tions, whilst we have hardly one compleat of our own Country? So that whilst we are very knowing in the Antiquities of the Greeks and Romans, we can hardly give a tolerable Account of our own: Which made the late Duke of Tuscany to say, " That he could give a better Account of " England, than most of the English that " came to his Court."

It is to this Delicatsse, this foreign Taste, then, together with the pernicious Custom of clipping and melting down, the Scarcity of old Money is wholly to be attributed; insomuch, that the hammer'd Gold Coins which were made in the Reigns of the several Kings and Queens, from Edward I. inclusively, till the beginning of the Reign of King Charles II. (which would amount to an incredible Sum, if they were all in being) are quite vanished, except what are preserved by the Curious. And the like Fate has attended all the hammer'd Silver Money, that was made before the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, a very few
only

only excepted; altho' the latter would amount to many Millions, if they were all now in being.

Seeing then how much has been lost by a long Incuriosity, it is the more necessary to preserve intire the Antiquities which remain; and I am glad to observe, there is hopes it will be effectually done by an ingenious Society of British Antiquarians, that have united themselves to search out, and preserve from Oblivion, the venerable Remains of their Native Country. Such a Society, founded upon the honourable Motive of a true Love for their Country, deserve the Praise of all Englishmen; and it is to be hoped they will proceed in so laudable an Undertaking with Zeal and Harmony. It is from such a Body the World must expect a compleat History of English Coins, or at least from their Assistance, who may enable some one to compleat such a Work, which the World cannot expect to receive perfect from a single Hand.

Thus

PREFACE.

Thus much I thought proper to be premised by way of Introduction to the following Sheets. But before I conclude, I must acquaint the Reader, that I have observed, throughout the Book, the Authors I have consulted upon this Occasion, to which he may refer for his better Satisfaction.



Nummi



Nummi Britannici Historia:

OR AN

Historical Account

OF

English MONEY, &c.



Although it has been much controverted amongst the Learned, whether the an-tient *Britons* had any Mo-ney, yet it is justly be-liev'd by some Authors, that in the earliest Times, when Money was first coin'd in this Island, it was both of Gold and Silver, wherein there was

8

A

little

little or no Allay ; and this has been confirm'd by divers pieces of such like Money dug up in different Parts of this Kingdom, which have been allow'd to be *British*, whereof we see divers in *Cambden*. Indeed some Authors have quoted *Cæsar* to prove the contrary ; but as an ingenious Person has observ'd, ^a *Cæsar's* Words are, *Nummo utuntur parvo & æneo*: Nor can I see (says he) any Reason to doubt of *British* Coins of all sorts of Metal, till some shall inform me whose Coins those are which *Mr. Cambden* and other Writers take to be *British*. This was the more antient state of Money in *Britain* ; but in process of Time it being found convenient to have a proportion of baser Metal mixt with the pure Gold and Silver, the Word *Sterling* was introduc'd, deriv'd, as some will have it, from *Easterling*, a Standard used by the Merchants trading hither from the Eastern Parts, or from those *Easter-*

^a *Mr. Lhwyds Nat. Hist. Wales, in Philosoph. Transactions, Vol. V. p. 121.*

lings themselves who were the first Workmen of it; ^a of which Opinion is Sir Henry Spelman, and the Author of a very old Treatise concerning Money, enter'd at large in the Red Book in the Time of *Edward* III. ^b There are those that fetch it from the Castle *Sterling* in *Scotland*, as if it had been first coin'd there. Others derive it from the Name of an antient Indenture or Bond, which was taken by the *Jews* for security of their Debts, and which was call'd the *Jews* Star. But these Opinions are confuted by a late learned Author, who proves that the *Easterlings* had no Silver Money amongst them till the middle of the thirteenth Century, so that consequently we could not have our first Refiners from thence; but affirms, that the words *Sterlinus* and *Denarius* were both indifferently used to signify that small Peice of Money which our Kings then coin'd, with little Amulets or Stars in each Quarter of the Reverse.

^a *Lowndes's Essay upon Amendment of the Coin*, p. 15.

^b *Dr. Nicholson's Historical Library*, p. 253.

As to the Antiquity of the Word amongst us, it is a strong dispute amongst our Antiquarians, whether it be any older than the Reign of *Henry II.* Nay, some will bring it as low as *Richard I.* *Lowndes*^b is of Opinion, that the word Sterling (denoting the goodness or degree of fineness) was not known in the Time of the Conqueror, in regard there are no mention thereof in *Doomsday Book*, which values every Manour (as it was worth in the Times of the Confessor or Conqueror) in Money *ad Numerum*, which imported twenty Shillings: or, *ad Pensam*; or, *ad Pondus*, but not in Sterling Money; and yet the Denomination of Sterling was soon after introduc'd, because the Statute of the 25th of *Edward III.* refers to antient Sterling, as do the old Indenture of the Mint, and the antient Entry concerning Money; by which (says he) it seems evident, that a Sterling, or Easterling, in a restrain'd Sense, signify'd

^a *Chamberlain's Not. Ang. Edit. 16 par. 1. p. 10.*

^b *Essay. p. 15.*

nothing but a Silver Penny, which at the first was about three times as heavy as it is now ; and was once call'd a *Lundes*, because it was to be coin'd only at *London*. That the antient Sterling of *England* mention'd in the said Statute, and the Standard and Allay of the old Easterling, mention'd in the Indenture (20. May 46. Edw. III.) and the old right Standard of *England*, are to be understood thus : A Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold was divided into twenty four Carraets, and every Carraet into four Grains of Gold ; and a Pound Weight of the old Sterling, or right Standard Gold of *England*, consisted of twenty three Carraets, three Grains and a half fine Gold, and half a Grain Allay, which Allay might be Silver or Copper ; and a Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver was divided into Ounces, Penny-Weights, and Grains, as at present ; and sixty Grains were equal to one Grain of Gold ; and the Pound Weight of old Standard Silver, consisted as it does now, of eleven Ounces two Penny

Weight fine Silver, and eighteen Penny Weight Allay.

The first eight Kings after the Conquest continued to coin the like Monies as their Predecessors, only a little lighter; for of the *Saxon* Pennies there are some at this day that weigh more than a Penny Weight; whereas few of those which follow reach twenty two Grains. Till the Time of *Edward I.* the *English* Pennies were to weigh a Penny Weight, equal to twenty four of our present Grains; so that a Pound of Silver was a Pound both in weight and tale^a. The *Normans* also continued the like Method as to Inscriptions, having round the King's Head, his Name and Style, which was very short; only REX, or REX ANGLO; and on the Reverse, the name of the Mint-Master, and Place of Coinage.

William I.
or, the Con-
queror.
An. 1066.

That all great Sums were yet paid
by Weight and Touch, is generally a-

^a Bishop York's Tract, Coins MS. in Thor. Musæ. p. 349.

greed^a, for by reason of the lightness and badness of Money, it was ordain'd^b that the Fines of Manours should be paid *ad Pensam*, which was as much Money for a Pound Sterling as weigh'd 12 Ounces Troy; so that Payment of a Pound *de Numero*, imported 20*s.* *ad Scalam* 20*s.* 6*d.* and *ad Pensam* so much as weigh'd 12 Ounces. The Coins of the two first *Williams* are so rare (says Mr. *Thoresby*^c) that my utmost diligence could but procure one of either King, till by an Accident, *Anno* 1703-4. a Nest of them were found at *York*. On their Coins they both appear in a Pearl Diadem with Labels at each Ear, (as in *Speed*) and an Arch cross the Head, so that it is difficult to distinguish them, nay absolutely impossible. Indeed it was observ'd some of them represented the King with the full Face, and other with the side Face, and sometimes with the Sceptre, but were doubtfully ascrib'd to both: But Mr. *Thoresby*

^a Ibid.^b *Lowndes's Essay*. p. 251.^c *Musæum*, p. 349.

William II.
Rufus.
An. 1087.

seems plainly to have distinguish'd the difference, and ascribes^a all those with the full Face to the Conqueror, who reigned nigh as long again as his Son, and had greater occasions for Money; and those with the half Face and Sceptre to *Rufus*. Indeed Dr. *Nicholson*^a gives us an Account of one with the full Face, and WILLIAM. II; but Mr. *Thoresby* has rectify'd that Mistake, which many have been led into by the Form of the Letter v at the end of PILLEMV: that which they mistake for II as he observes, upon a nicer Observation, by the declining of the stroke will appear to be design'd for a v; by which Accident there appears greater variety than ever was known before of the Conqueror's Money, whereof there are Inscib'd: WILEM. WILLEM. WILLEMV. OR WILLEMUS. PILLEM. PILEMV. OR PILLEMUS. REX. REX.A. ANGL. ANGLO. OR ANGLOR. Reverse a Cross Fleuree with four Scepters Quarterly,

^a Ibid.

^b Histor. Library. p. 251.

or a Cross with four Pellets in each Quarter, the Name of the Mint Master and Place of Mintage; whereof there are of HEREFORD. LVNDNEN. (See Plate I. Fig. 1.) LOND. LVNDRE or LYNDR. for *London*, C. *Canterbury*, EO or EOFE *York*, LINDCOLN. *Lincoln*, EXETER. LOYNC *Lancaster*, PINC *Winchester*, DEOTFOVRD *Thetford*, ^a of this there is one inscrib'd REX. I. which, says the same Author, is not to bereckon'd a Numeral Letter, it being improper to pretend a distinction when there was none of the Name before, but for part of the Letter A.

There is likewise of *Robert*, eldest ^{Prince Robert.} Son of *William the Conqueror*, RODBERTVS --- the Prince on Horseback with a large Sword in Hand, Reverse, Flowers-de-lis in each quarter of a Cross fill the Area, Flowers, Crescents, &c. in place of the Inscriptions ^b. (Plate I. Fig. 2.)

^a Philosoph. Transactions, Vol. V. Part ii. p. 30.

^b *Thorsey's Museum*, No. 124.

William II.
Rufus.

An. 1087. The Coins of this King are exceeding rare, if, as is justly believ'd, all those with the full Face are to be ascrib'd to the *Conqueror*: Nevertheless, in conformity to several Authors, I shall place one with the full Face to this King, inscrib'd *PILLEM. REX AN.* a Cross on each side the King's Head: Reverse, a Cross compos'd of double Lines^a. (See *Plate 1. Fig. 3.*)

Henry I.

An. 1100.

The Coins of *Henry I.* are of the same shape and size with the former, inscrib'd *HENRIC. REX*, so *Speed* has given it; or, *HENRIC. REX. ANGL.* The King's full Face, Scepter and Cross, and an open Crown with three Flowers-de-lis, which distinguishes this King's Coin from those of *Henry II.* Reverse, a Cross Potent in each Quarter of a large Cross^b. (See *Plate 1. Fig. 4.*)

^a *Speed and Thoresby's Museum, No. 125.*

^b *Thoresby's Museum, No. 128.*

King *Stephen* is said to have coin'd ^{Stephen.} a great deal of Money, tho' it is now ^{An. 1135.} very rare, and is the same size with his Predecessor's; the first after the Conquest that is half-fac'd, with this Inscription. STIEFN. B. and on the Reverse, SPTIDET: DN EV which may possibly be the blunder'd name of some of his Royal Lords. A different sort shews both his Eyes, tho' even there the Face is somewhat sideways; the Crown much the same with that of *Henry I.* only the Flowers rais'd higher. Another instead of the King's Head has two Angels, with STIEFEN. RE. ^a Mr. *Thoresby* has one with both the Figures of *Stephen*; (See *Plate 1. Fig. 5.*) and *Henry* ^b likewise of EISTAOHIVS, *Eustatius*, Son and Heir apparent to King *Stephen*, but dy'd before him, with a Horse on one side, and a large Cross of Flowers-de-lis, which fills the

^a Historical Library, p. 250:

^b *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 130.

Area upon the other, without Inscription: Another of EUSTATIUS, figure with a Sword in his Hand; Reverse, EBORACI. ED. TS. a Pellet in each quarter of a Cross, surrounded with a Rose. (See Plate 1. Fig. 6.)

Henry II.

An. 1154.

The Coins of *Henry II.* exhibit him full-fac'd with Crown and Scepter; the Crown consisting of a row of Pearls of five Points, with a Cross rais'd upon the middlemost, and HENRICUS. REX. A fairer sort exhibits him with a long Beard; Reverse, a Cross of double Lines, terminating at the inner Circle; and four Pellets in each Quarter, which on some are conjoin'd by a small Stroke in form of a Cross, DODELM. ON. WINC. (*Winchester*) NICOLE. ON. LVND. (*London*) one I have, ILGEH. ON. LVN. (See Plate 1. Fig. 8.) ON EVE. (*York*) (See Plate 1. Fig. 7) ON CANT. (*Canterbury*) ON. NICOLE. (*Lincoln*.) An eminent Antiquary has observ'd, that he had two Prodigal Sons, *Henry and John.*

John^a. *Henry*, who dy'd before him, was crown'd in his Life-time; whether he coin'd any Money is uncertain, but it is certain he had a Great Seal^b.

Richard I. his Penny is remarkable <sup>Richard I.
An. 1189.</sup> from all his Predecessors by the two Faces, inscrib'd RICUS. R:::S REX. and Reverse, A:V::ON::NICO:^c and ---- REX ANGL. Reverse, LONDON three Pellets in each quarter of the Cross. (See Plate 1. Fig. 9.)^d His Money is very rare.

John, his Coins give him full fac'd <sup>John.
An. 1199.</sup> in a Triangle, with Crown and Scepter, inscrib'd, JOHANNES. REX. Reverse, ROBERD. ON. DIVE (*Divelin*, or *Dublin*) (See Plate 1. Fig. 10.) A Half Moon and Star in a Triangle, a sure Token the Moneys upon which it appears were coin'd in *Ireland*;

^a Rel. Spelman, p. 206.

^b Tit. Honour, p. 134.

^c Historical Library, p. 254.

^d Thoresby's Musæum, No. 154.

the most antient Harps, for which that Kingdom is noted, being of that form.

^aHe was the first that had the Title of *Dominus Hyberniæ*.

Henry III.
An. 1216.

Henry III. inscrib'd HENRICVS. REX III. OR REX TERCII. which sufficiently distinguishes this Prince's Coins: His Head full fac'd and crown'd, whereof there are two sorts, one with the Scepter, the other without. The Crown (instead of the five Points as in the former) consists of a pretty thick Line, rais'd at each end, with a Cross in the middle above the Line, and three Pearls below. Instead of the four Pellets, on the Reverse, in form of a Cross, are three in form of a Triangle; and a large double Line Cross continu'd to the outer Rim. (See *Plate 1. Fig. 11, 12.*) The *Irish* Coin has the King's Head in a Triangle; but on the Reverse, the *English* Cross and Pellets. ^bThis

^a Museum, No. 143.

^b *Thoresby's* Museum, No. 155.

King was the first that coin'd Half-pence and Farthings round, as appears by one in the *Museum* of the Earl of *Pembroke*; before which time they us'd to break the Penny into Halves and Quarters.

This Prince (as appears by the Red ^{Edward I.} Book in the Exchequer) ^{An. 1272.} amongst other great Atchievements of his most prudent Government^a, left that of restoring and establishing good Monies for the Use of the People, to recommend his Name to subsequent Generations. He sent for Mr. *William de Turnemire*, and his Brother *Peter*, and others, from *Marseilles*, and one *Friscobald*, and his Companions from *Florence*, and employ'd them in the working Money, which Money, as appears by the said Book, was made in this manner: First it was cast from the melting Pot into long Bars; those Bars were cut with Sheers into square Peices of exact Weights; then with the Tongs and

^a Essay.

Hammer they were forg'd into a round
 Shape; after which they were blanch'd,
 (that is, made white or refulgent by
 nealing or boiling) and afterwards
 stamp'd or impressed with an Hammer
 to make them perfect Money. For
 the coining of this Money he had
 thirty Furnaces at *London*, eight at
Canterbury (besides three the Archbishop
 had there) twelve at *Bristol*, twelve at
York, and more in other great Burghs;
 in all which Places they made the same
 hammer'd Money of Silver, supply'd by
 the King's Changers establish'd at the
 same Places, who (according to cer-
 tain Rates or Prices prescrib'd to them)
 took in the clip'd, rounded, and coun-
 terfeit Monies to be recoin'd, and
 bought Gold and Silver of the Mer-
 chants and others, to be fabricated in-
 to new Monies; at the same time
 ordaining, *Quod proclametur per totum*
Regnum quod nulla fiat tonsura de nova
Moneta sub periculo Vitæ & Membrorum,
& amissionis omnium Terrarum & Tenemen-
torum, &c. And this hammer'd Mo-
 ney

ney continued thro' all the Reigns of succeeding Kings and Queens, till about the Year of our Lord 1663.

This Prince was the first that fix'd the Standard of the Coin: He was also the first that us'd *Dominus Hybernie* (constantly) upon his Money, which is never wanting in his Coins, nor in those of his Son *Edward II.* nor in the Groats of *Edward III.* but was afterwards left out; nor is there any more mention of *Ireland* upon the silver Money, till King *Henry VIII.* He likewise left out the Scepter, which appears no more upon the small Money till *Henry VIII.* nor upon the large till Queen *Elizabeth's* Crown and half Crown,^a and the Name of the Mint-Master on the Reverse, instead of which he put the place of Mintage. He was likewise the first that forbid the use of broken Money. But it is difficult to distinguish the Money of this King from *Edward II.* because the Face, Style,

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 156.

Weight and Reverse, are alike :
 But a learned Antiquary^a has since
 determin'd those with the three first Let-
 ters EDW. to the first *Edward* : 1st, Be-
 cause of the plenty of this sort ; for
 every one knows that *Edward* I. coin'd
 abundantly more Money than his Son.
 2^{dly}, From the Mintage at *Dublin*, which
 this *Edward* set up, and have always
 EDW. and never otherways ; from
 whence it is to be concluded, that all
 that are so writ do belong to him.
 EDW. R. ANG. DNS. HYB. the
 King full-fac'd and crown'd, with an
 open Crown consisting of three Fleurs-
 de-lis, with two Rays or lesser Flowers
 not rais'd so high : The Cross compos'd
 of a single Line, pretty broad, and con-
 tinu'd to the outer Rim ; three Pellets
 in each Quarter, circumscrib'd with the
 place of coinage, viz. *London, Canter-*
bury, York, (See Plate 2. Fig. 13.) VILLA.
 KINGSTON, *Durham, Newcastle, Ber-*
wick, Lincoln, Exeter, Bristol, VILLA.

^a Bishop of York.

SCI. EDMUNDI. Likewise his *Irish* Money, the Head in a Triangle CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. (See *Plate 2. Fig. 14.*) Also *Waterford*, and *Cork*, both Halfpence and Pennies, which proves Sir *John Davis* was mistaken when he says that in this Reign there was but one Mint in *Ireland*^a. At the same time there were divers foreign and counterfeit Coins; one with a Miter, another with a Lion upon it, a third of Copper, blanch'd to resemble the Money of *England*, a fourth resembling that of King *Edward*, and a fifth plated^b, known by the names of Pollards, Crokards, Staldings, Eagles, Leonines, and Steepings, cry'd down by Act of Parliament; two of them making in value but one Sterling, their Composition being an artificial mixture of Silver, Copper, and Sulphur.

Afterwards he is reported, but falsely, to have order'd the Minting of Groats^c;

^a *Thoresby's Mufaum*, No. 176.

^b *Lowndes's Essay of Coin*, p. 6.

^c *Nicholson's Historical Library*, p. 255.

and *Speed*^a pretends to give a Cut of one of them, but in this it seems pretty certain he was mistaken.

Edward II.

An. 1307^a

Edward II. His Coins are in all respects like his Predecessor's, and distinguish'd from them only by the Name, viz. EDWA. EDWAR. OR EDWARD. of *Canterbury*^a, *London*, *Durham*, and *St. Edmond's* Mints. (See *Plate 2. Fig. 15.*) The Title of *Dominus Hybernie*^b is never wanting on his Coins.

Edward III.

An. 1327.

Edward III. the greatest Prince in *Europe* of his time, and the Glory of our *English* Throne. His Penny and Halfpenny (call'd sometimes Mailes) and Farthings, were like those of his Predecessor, but distinguish'd by the Name EDWARDVS. those of *Ireland* in a Triangle; but in the 25th of his Reign he caus'd new Coins to be stamp'd, call'd Grosses, or Groats, and

^a Historical Library, p. 256.

^b Thoresby's No. 156.

Halfgroats, so denominated because they were the greatest Monies then us'd, whereon he plac'd the Title of *France*, which he took upon him in his 13th Year.

These Groats exhibit him full-faced, crown'd like the preceeding, and inscrib'd EDWARD. DEI. G. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HYB. which last Title is never wanting on this King's Groats^b. On the Reverse, in a large Circle, POSVI. DEVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM. a Motto continu'd by all his Successors to the uniting of the Kingdoms^c) and in the lesser Circle the place of Mintage, viz. *London, York, or Calis*. (See Plate 2. Fig. 17.) (One I have has CIVITAS DVNELMIE.) There are some Coins before he assum'd the Title of *France*, EDWARD. DEI. G. REX. ANGL. DNS. HYB. Z. AQVIT. Mr. *Thoresby* likewise^d gives us a description of one of the Pieces,

^a P. 190.
^d No. 250.

^b *Thoresby*, No. 156.

^c No. 155.

call'd Lushburg, cry'd down by Act of Parliament, inscrib'd, *EIWANES. DNS. Z. REVB.* Reverse, the Cross and twelve Pellets, as the *English* Money, *LVCEBGENSIS.* Likewise of another Piece, inscrib'd, *EDWARD. REX. ANGL.* under the King's Head a Lion passant; Reverse, *DVX. AQUITANIE.* a Crown in each quarter of the Cross, a most rare Piece, and to be ascrib'd to this *Edward*, who was not only created Duke of *Aquitane* in his Father's Life time, but also crown'd King of *England*^a.

This King is truly reckon'd the first of our Monarchs that coin'd Gold, for any thing that has yet appear'd to the contrary, *viz.* Florences and Rose-Nobles (so call'd from the Rose incircling the King's Arms, and the latter from the purity and excellence of its Metal) with their Parts, *viz.* the Half and Quarter, call'd the Halfpenny and Farthing of Gold, all which are so

beautiful and rare, that they merit the esteem of Medals^a, and were inscrib'd

EDWARD. DEI. GRA. REX. ANGL. the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly within a Rose, the Arms Semi-de-lis, and not stinted to three, as in *Edward* IV. Reverse, a Cross Fleuri Lioneux, the four Lions are passant^b. Reverse, EXALTABITUR. IN. GLORIA. (See *Plate 2. Fig. 18.*)

Mr. *Evelin* gives a very exact description of the Rose-Noble, but it is of *Edward* IV. and not this King's, whose Pieces never stinted the *French* Flowers-de-lis to the precise number of three, (for that was not done before *Henry* Vth's time;) nor had they a Sun, but only a Cross on the Reverse^c. A Halfnoble of this Prince I have, which answers the description. (See *Plate 2. Fig. 20.*)

The King standing in a Ship crown'd, holding a Sword upright in his Right-Hand, and a Shield on his Left, with the Arms of *France* and *England* quar-

^a *Thoresby* No. 105.

^b 236.

^c *Historical Library*, p. 257.

erly, the Arms of *France Semi-de-lis*, three Lions passant, and three Fleurs-de-lis upon the side of the Ship. ED-
WAR. DEI. GRA. REX. ANGL.
Z. FRANCIE. Reverse, in a large Rose, a Cross Fleuri, with a Fleur-de-lis at each Point, and a Lion passant under a Crown in each Quarter; the Letter E in a Rose in the Center. DO-
MINE. IN. FVRORE. TUO. AR-
GVAS. ME.

About the same time ^a that these were first coin'd, there were also coin'd Pieces of six Shillings, of the same fine Gold, which had the Name of Florences, from the *Florentines*, who (in the Year 1252.) had first minted such Pieces; so that *Florenus* was then a Name which was generally us'd all over *Europe* for the chief golden Coin, as 'tis now for the best in Silver. Our *English* Florens, says the same Author ^b, did not differ much from some of the King's Rose-

^a Historical Library, p. 257.

^b *Cambden's Remains*, Chap. of Money.

Nobles in Weight, and whether they differ'd at all in the Impression I cannot tell: But the Florence was as current beyond the Seas as here, and indeed a foreign Coin; and we may as well affirm, that the *French Muttons* (*Muttones auri*^a) which were also current here (at five Shillings^b) at the same time were of *Edward III's* own coining, as that King *Peter's* Florens were so.

It is observable, that *Fabian* calls the Floren a Penny, the half Floren a Half-penny, and the quarter Floren a Farthing of Gold, and these Words are often met with in old Histories and Accompts, apply'd to several Coins, as Rials, Angels; where is to be understood by *Denarius*, the whole; by *Obolus* the half; and by *Quadrans* the fourth Part, or Farthing. Thus *An. 1344*, about this time the Noble, *Obolus*, and Farthing of Gold began to go about,

^a *Cambden's Remains*, Chap. of Money.

^b *Gloss. H. Spelman*, in *H. Lib.*

saith H. Knyton, *Chronicon Pretiosiva*, p. 21.
Ch. of Coin.

But the better to ascertain the different weights of the Money, I shall set down the several Indentures from *Loundes's* Essay^a.

The Pound of Gold *per* Indenture
18 Year, was coin'd into

50 Florences at 6 s. Half and Quarter,

39 half Nobles at 6 s. 8 d. ditto

20 Year 42 ditto.

23 Years the same, by which Indenture were also coin'd Halfpence and Farthings of Silver.

27 Year, Nobles, 45 at 6 s. 8 d.

Groats 75 to the Pound, 150 half, or
300 Sterling.

30th, 37th, and 46th, Years, the like, only adding half Sterlings, of which 600 in a Pound Troy.

These were all of the old Standard,
23 Carraets 3 Grains and a half Fine, and half a Grain Allay, for Gold; and

^a *Loundes's* Essay, p. 36.

Silver 11 Ounces two Penny Weight fine, and eighteen Penny Weight Allay. It is remarkable what Bishop *Tunstall* observ'd of the Gold in this Reign, that it came nearest to that of the antient *Romans*, as, that four Rose-Nobles weigh'd an Ounce, and were equivalent to the *Roman Aurei* both in weight and fineness; and six Noble-Angels made an Ounce, which were answerable in all Points to the old *Roman Solidus Aureus*. Likewise in Silver Coins, that an old Sterling Groat was equivalent to the *Roman Denarius*, the Half-groat to the *Quinarius*, and the old Sterling Pennies to the *Sestertius Nummus*, *Sestertium* (in the Neuter Gender) a Thousand *Sestertii*, to five Pounds Sterling, when three Shillings and four Pence went to the Ounce, but now to 7*l.* 10*s.* according to Sir *Thomas Smith's* Account, when five Shillings goes to the Ounce^a.

^a *Cambden's Remains*, p. 243.

Richard II.
An. 1377.

Richard II. This King coin'd Rose-Nobles 4s to the Pound, and Quarter-nobles, as by Indenture the eighteenth Year:^a and if that in *Speed* may be reckon'd one, for it wants both the Rose and the Constant Legend of JESUS. AVTEM, &c.^b gives his Figure in a sedentary Posture, with a Sword in his Right-Hand, and RICAR. D. GRA. AGLIE. FRANCIE REX. D. AQUIT. On the Reverse, AVXILIVM. MEUM. A. DOMINO. His Crown is Fleure, as in those of his Predecessors, but no Rays betwixt the Flowers. We ought perhaps to read HYB for AQUIT, since it's hard to imagine why *Acquitane* should be so much as mention'd after *France*: And AGLIE instead of ANGLIE, makes it probable, that this was rather coin'd by *Richard III.* (in whose Reign that way of writing was grown fashiona-

^a *Lownes's Essay*, p. 37.

^b *Historical Library*, 258.

ble) than by the Ild. His Coins, both Gold and Silver, were of the old Standard; of which latter were Groats by the Indenture beforemention'd, 75 to the Pound, 150 Half-groats, 300 Sterlings, or 600 Half-Sterlings. In these he exactly aped his Grandfather^a.
RICARDUS. REX. ANGLIÆ.
Reverse, CIVITAS. EBORACI^b.

Henry IV. by Indenture in his 3d^{Henry IV.}
Year^c coin'd Nobles, half and quarter, ^{An. 1399.}
Grosses or Groats, Halfgrosses, Sterlings and Half-Sterlings, call'd Mailes, in the same Proportion as his Predecessor *Edward III.* and of the old Standard. His Groats and Half-Groats have his Head crown'd within a Rose, which the lesser Pieces have not. HENRIC.
DI. GRA. REX. ANG. Z. FRANC.
Reverse, POSUI. DEUM. ADIVTORE. MEUM. VILLA. CALISIE.
The Halfpenny HENRICUS. REX.

^a Historical Library, 258.
^c Lowndes's Essay, p. 37.

^b Thoresby's, No. 208.

ANGL. Reverse, VILLA CALISIE.
 (See Plate 2. Fig. 22.) In the fourth
 Year of his Reign it was enacted, a
 third part of the Bullion should be
 coin'd in Halfpence and Farthings, ^h of
 the latter I have one inscrib'd, H. D. G.
 ROSA. SIE. SPI. Reverse, CIVI-
 TAS. LONDON.

Henry V.
 An. 1413.

Henry V. The Titles of *Henry* IV,
 V, and VI. with the Reverse and
 Legend being the same, and their
 Faces not to be distinguished, ren-
 ders it very difficult to know them
 from each other, were it not for some
 small Distinction that has been observ'd
 by the Curious, viz. two little Circles
 on the Face Side, and two answering
 on the Reverse, in the Middle of two
 Triangles of Globules in the Quarters
 of the Cross. ⁱ But these I have ob-
 served not to be always exactly oppo-
 site; sometimes they appear only on

^h Historical Library, p. 258.

ⁱ Ita RR. D. Archiep. Ebor. in Hist. Lib.

one Side ; and in the small Pieces they appear like Crescents, and sometimes only like Points or Globules.

In this Reign the Price of Gold was so encreased, that there was a necessity either of diminishing the Weight, or raising the Value^k. This King chose the former Way, ordering by Indenture, in the ninth Year, ¹fifty Nobles to be coin'd out of a Pound of Gold ; (whereas before there was only forty five) with a proportionable Number of Half, or Quarter, or Farthings, of the old Standard. The Rose-Noble is inscrib'd, HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. ET. FRANC. DNS. HIB. the King standing in a Ship, holding in his Right-Hand a Sword, in the Left a Shield, with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, the Flowers-de-lis being strictly three ; this King being the first of our Monarchs that bore them so^m. Reverse,

^k Archiep. Ebor. in Notis MSS. Thor. p. 357.

^l Lowndes's Essay, p. 37.

^m Thoresby's Museum, 216.

IHC. AVTEM. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIUM.
 ILLORV. IBAT. a Cross Fleuri, with four
 Fleurs-de-lis, and as many Lions pas-
 sant, each under a Crown above, and
 three Pellets below ; within the Center
 of the Cross, in a Rose, the Letter H ;
 the whole within a large Rose. The
 Description Mr. *Evelin* gives of his
 Rose ⁿ, must belong to his Son's Noble
 Angel ^o. His Salus had the Angel salu-
 ting the Virgin *Mary* (the one holding
 the Arms of *England*, the other of
France) with the King's Titles ; and
 on the Reverse, CHRISTVS. VINCIT.
 CHRISTVS. SIGNAT. CHRISTVS. IMPERAT.
 which we find very little alter'd upon
 some of the earliest Pistols of *Lewis*
 XIV. ^pHis Silver Money was most-
 ly (as the Statute directed) coin'd at
Calais, tho' some of his Pieces have *Ci-*
uitas LONDON in the inner ^q Circle
 of the Reverse. His Silver Coin was,
 as by the Indenture before-mentioned,

ⁿ Numismata, p. 86.

^o Historical Lib. p. 259.

^p Ibid. 259.

^q Ibid.

Groats ninety to the Pound Troy, and Half-Groats, Sterlings, Mailes, and Farthings proportionable, all of the old Standard. There was likewise white Money coined by this King in *France*, after the Victory of *Agincourt*, his Style being then REX. ANGLIÆ. ET. HÆRÈS. FRANCIÆ^a. These *Blanks*, or white Pieces, says Sir *Edward Coke*, were valued at eight Pence ; and because of their Baseness, were decried, *Gally-Halfpence*^b, *Suskin* or *Dotkyn* ; and were prohibited by Act of Parliament^c.

Henry VI. The Guardians of this Prince finding a Necessity to raise the Value of the Noble, or lessen its Weight, by reason the Price of Gold was so encreased, took the contrary Method from *Henry V.* and restoring it to its old Weight, raised the Value of it to ten Shillings ; by which means,

Henry. VI.
An. 1422.

^a *Hist. Lib. 260.*

^c *Ibid.*

^b *Instit. Par. 3. Cap. 30. p. 92.*

tho' it continued in the same Form both as to the Rose and Legend, it lost its Name and was call'd a *Ryal*, by which Name it is met with always afterwards. ^a For by Indenture the First of his Reign a Pound of Gold of the old Standard was coin'd into forty five Ryals, going for ten Shillings, or a proportionable Number of half and quarter Ryals, at five Shillings, and two Shillings six Pence a Piece^b.

These Ryals, (as we have it in *Speed*) gives him crown'd with a Crown Imperial, seated on the Throne with a Scepter and Globe, inscrib'd, HENRICUS. DEI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRAN. DNS. HIB. Reverse, the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly; JESUS. AVTEM. TRANSENS. &c. (See *Plate 3. Fig. 27.*) and instead of Nobles and Half-Nobles were coin'd by the same Indenture, Angels, or Half-

^a Bishop of York's MSS. See *Thoresby's Museum*, p. 357.

^b Lowndes's Essay, p. 38.

Angels, sixty seven one half to the Pound, going for six Shillings and eight Pence; or a proportionable Number of Angelets, going for three Shillings and four Pence: And consequently the Pound Troy of Gold was coin'd into twenty two Pound ten Shillings, by Tale. The Angels were impress'd with *Michael* and the Dragon. HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRA. Reverse, a Shield with the Arms of *France* and *England* quarter'd in a Ship, having a Cross for a Mast, on one side the Letter H, on the other a Rose. PER. CRUCE. TVA. SALVA. NOS. XRE. RED. (*Christe Redemptor.*) (See Plate 3. Fig. 28.) The *Salut* was a *French* Coin like his Father's, and very much resembled the Silver Groat, which he likewise coin'd in that Kingdom, saving that the Groats wanted the Angel and Virgin over the Shield, and instead of CHRISTVS. VINCIT. had SIT. NOMEN. DOMINI. BENEDICTVM^a.

^a Historical, Lib. p. 259.

The Silver Money, by the Indenture beforemention'd, was of the old Sterling, 112 Groats one half to the Pound, making in tale thirty seven Shillings six Pence, or a proportionable Number of Half-Gros, Sterlings, Halfpence or Farthings. These are distinguish'd from all his Predecessors by the Crown, he being the first of our Monarchs that bore the arch'd Crown with Globe and Cross upon it^a. These were mostly coin'd at *London*; but there were other Mints at *York*, *Bristol* and *Dunwick*^b; one I have of *Dublin* Mint, another of *Canterbury*, and a third of *York* with the Keys. The Halfpenny has likewise the King's Head very fair; H. D. G. ROSA. SIE. SPA. By Indenture, the fourth of his Reign, the value of Gold was brought down again to sixteen Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, and the Silver to thirty Shil-

^a Titles of Honour, p. 135.

^b *Camden's Brittan.* in *Suffolk.* Weaver Fun Mon. p. 718, 720. See Hist. Lib. p. 260.

lings;

lings; but by another Indenture, the 49th Year, it was rais'd again to the former value^a. In his 37th Year Brass Money was first coin'd by this Prince in *Ireland*^b; but there is no perfect Account from any Author that has ever seen any of it.

Edward IV. This King's Monies^{Edw. IV. An. 1461.} are distinguish'd from those of *Edward III.* by the Form of the Letters; particularly n, not N or H, as in the former *Edward's*; and by the Weight, his Groats being above twenty Grains lighter^c; also the Title of *Ireland* is wanting on his Coins. It has also been observ'd^d, that the outer Circle on the Groats is wanting, leaving the Letters extended to the very edge, and generally worn part away, in other respects like his Predecessor's, and

a *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 39.

b *Thoresby's Musæum*, p. 367. No. 324.

c *Thoresby's Musæum*, No. 226.

d *Historical Lib.* p. 262.

of several Mints as *London, York, Canterbury, Bristol*: And some of them, besides the name of the Place of Mintage, on the Reverse, have the initial Letters *E. C. B.* on the King's Breast^a. (See *Plate 4. Fig. 29.*) Of these Groats 112 one half were made out of the Pound of Silver, according to the old Standard, so that a Groat weigh'd about six Pence of our present Money; which is hardly half what it did in the Days of *Edward III.* This may perhaps convince us that *Edward IV's* Groats are no such Rarities; and 'tis strange if they should, since we are sure this King coin'd a great deal of Money^b mark'd with a Star, cross Croslet, Escallop, Anulet, Anchor, &c.

The *Irish* Groats have the King's Head within a Rose, nothing of the old Triangle appearing, and generally make no mention at all of *England*^c,

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 130.
^c *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 234.

^b *Historical Lib.* p. 261.

with the Place of Coinage Reverse, as *Dublin, Drogheda, Waterford*; the power of coining Money being taken away from all other Places, whereas but eight Years before there had been Mints erected at *Limerick, Galloway, Trim, and Carlingford*^a. These fall short of the *English* Groats near ten Grains; the first difference betwixt the Standards of the *English* and *Irish* Money beginning in this Reign: so that from thenceforward the Groats of former King's were to be current at six Pence, and the Monies coin'd afterwards in *Ireland* were always less than the *English*, sometimes a third, sometimes a fourth; so that the *Irish* Shilling was nine Pence *English*^b. Of this *Irish* Money I have one CIVITAS. DVBLINIE. with a large Star, that fills the whole Area, on the Reverse, which, says Mr. *Thoresby*^c, is a great Curiosity. (See Plate 4,

a Bishop York's MSS. in *Thoresby's* Museum, No. 235.

b *Thoresby's* Museum, 235.

c No. 236, 237.

Fig. 30.) Another in *Speed*, which he mistook for an *English Coin*^a, on one side the Arms of *France* and *England* quarter'd, inscrib'd, REX. ANGLIE. ET. FRANCIE. Reverse, three Crowns, denoting the three Kingdoms, DOMINVS. HIBERNIE. (See Plate 4. Fig. 31.)

In the 18th Year of his Reign there were coin'd Threepences, Twopences, and Pennies: These were the first Threepences that were coin'd, one of which, describ'd by Mr. *Thoresby*^b, weighs twenty Grains and a half. By Indenture^c the fourth Year, a Pound of Gold of the old Standard, was to make by Tale 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* And by another Indenture the following Year, a Pound of Gold was to make forty five Nobles, going for ten Shillings; or a proportionable Number of half and quarter, or 67 Angels and a half going for six

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, 236, 237.

^b *Thoresby's Museum* 237.

^c *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 40.

Shillings and eight Pence a Piece; that is, into twenty two Pound ten Shillings by Tale: And the like Indentures of the 8th, 11th, 16th, and 22d Years.

The *Ryal* is like that of *Henry Vth's* Rose-Noble, only here is added a Flag at the Stern of the Ship, wherein is the Letter E. EDWARD. DI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. DNS. IB. Reverse, IHS. AVT. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIVM. ILLORV. IBAT. Instead of a Cross is a Rose in the Center, with Rays like a Sun, extending to the Lions and Fleure-de-lis interchangeably, and is well describ'd by Mr. *Evelin*^a, only mistaken by him, as by Mr. *Selden*, for King *Edward III.* But that this is *Edward IV.* is evident by the Arms; the Flowers-de-lis only three^b. The Angel is exactly like that of *Henry VI.*

Edward V. This unhappy Prince Edward V. surviv'd his Father too few Weeks to be An. 1483.

^a Numismata, p. 86.

^b Museum No. 240.

so much as reckon'd amongst our *English* Kings. In the *Cottonian Manuscript*, *Liure de Monnoyes*, there is indeed both Groats and Pennies of *Edward V.* but by the very Description 'tis plain the Author was mistaken^a.

Richard
III.

An. 1483.

Richard III. The Shortness of this King's Reign makes his Coins very rare; but that there was Money coin'd appears by Indenture^b, whereby he contracts for Money, both Gold and Silver, as the first of *Henry*, 6th and 5th of *Edward IV.* One of these Groats, in the Possession of Dr. *Nicholson*, as describ'd in his *Historical Library*, is inscrib'd with Characters of the like Shape of *Henry VI.* and *Edward IV.* weighing about two Penny Weights three Grains, which was the exact Standard of *Richard III*'s Groats: Others in the Possession of the late Bishop of *York* and

^a *Nicholson's Historical*, Lib. p. 262.

^b *Lownde's Essay*, p. 41.

Mr. *Thoresby*, in all which the Face side wants the outer Circle, the Letters of the Inscription which reach to the extremity of the Coin, being generally imperfect, so that there was reason for the Provision made by Act of Parliament in the next Reign, that the new Money should have a Circle about the outermost Parts^a. That Coin which *Speed* gives of *Richard II.*^b is thought rather to belong to this King by the word *AGLIÆ* instead of *ANGLIÆ*, in whose Reign that way of writing was grown fashionable. I have two Pieces of this King, inscrib'd, *RICARDUS. REX. ANGLLIE.* Reverse, *CIVITAS. EBORACI.* Another, *RICARDUS. REX. ANGL.* Reverse, *CIVITAS. LONDON.*

The short Reign of this King makes his Coins so very rare, that an ingenious Author observes, that he had seen a Series of antient Monies from *Edward*

^a Historical Lib. p. 262.

^b Ibid. 258.

the Confessor to the present Times, *Richard* III. excepted, which it had not been his hap to light upon ^a. *Speed* was likewise at the same Dilemma; so that he was forc'd to leave a Blank for this King's Money.

Henry VII, *Henry* VIIth's current Coins of Gold were his Sovereign, half Sovereign, Rial, half Rial and quarter, Angel and half Angel; and of Silver, Groats, half Gros, Pennies, half Pence and Farthings ^b: These were all of the old Standard and Value, as in 1st of *Henry* VI. and 5th, of *Edward* IV^c. Those old Pennies that bore divers Spurs on the Mullet betwixt the Bars of the Cross, were to go only for half Pennies. And to avoid clipping for the future, the King (by advice of his Council) caus'd new Groats and Twopences to be coin'd with outer Circles, and order'd that the

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 260.

^b *Historical Lib.* p. 262.

^c *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 41.

whole Scripture should be about every piece of Gold^a.

He was the first that after *Henry III.* added the Number to his Name. He left of the Rose that us'd to surround the King's Head, and instead thereof gives his Head with a side Face, which had never been us'd before, but on the Coins of *Rufus*, but was continu'd by all his Successors, except on the bad Money of *Henry VIII.* and best of *Edward VI.* and likewise crown'd with the arch'd or imperial Crown us'd ever since^b, says an Author : But by a nicer Observation, it will be found to consist only of one Arch; nor did the Imperial Crown, as it does now, appear upon the Money till Queen *Elizabeth's* Time. HENRICVS. VII. D. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRAN. on the smaller Monies leaving out the Title of *France*; and on the Re-

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 243.

^b *Ibid.*

verse, instead of the inner Circle with the Place of Coinage and the Pellets; he plac'd the Arms of *France* and *England* quarter'd, which he the first of our *English* Monarchs us'd constantly, but retain'd the outer Circle and Motto POSVI. &c. except on the small Coins, whereon sometimes is the Place of coinage. Of these are the Pennies exhibiting the King in his Robes upon the Throne, with Crown, Scepter and Ball: Reverse, the Keys, which discover it to be of the Archbishop's Coinage^a; one I have with T. C. on each side the Arms. These are the only Pieces that have not the Number, and are inscrib'd, HENRIC. DI. GRA. REX. ANG.

In his twentieth Year there were some few Shillings coin'd, and they (being only forty in a Pound of Silver) were fair and large Pieces, a full third heavier than ours at this day. They

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, 246.

are now choice Rarities in the best furnish'd Cabinets^a. He is likewise said to have coin'd small Pieces call'd *Dandy Prats*, but of what Metal, Value, or Fashion, we are not inform'd.

Henry VIII. The State of this King's ^{Hen. VIII.} Money was like his Mind and Humour, ^{An. 1509.} very changeable and uncertain. In the beginning of his Reign his Silver Coins were as like his Father's as was possible, the Inscription (except the change of VII into VIII) the same, his Image half-fac'd, the Money good Sterling, &c^b. The Coins of this King are Sovereigns, Rials, half Sovereigns, Angels, George-Nobles, half and quarter Angels, forty-penny Pieces, Crowns and half Crowns, of Gold; and Silver Coins, Testoons, Groats, half Groats, Sterlings, Halfpence, Farthings. To these I may add, Crown Pieces of Silver,

^a Historical Lib. p. 262.

^b Ibid. p. 263.

this King being the first that coin'd such Pieces, as appears by one in the *Museum* of the Earl of Pembroke.

Of the Testons or Shillings, there were two Sorts: That of fine Silver exhibits his Majesty half-fac'd, whereof one has *Civitas Eboraci* on the Reverse, instead of the more ordinary POSVI, &c.^a. And here let it be observ'd, that even his lesser Pieces (not minted at *London*) generally omit that Inscription, and have only the name of the Place (as CIVITAS CANTOR. TVRNACI^b.) where they were coin'd. The other Shilling, call'd the broad-fac'd Shilling, of a baser Allay, HENRIC. VIII. or 8. DI. GRA. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. which new Style was continu'd by his Successors, till King *James I.* instead of *Anglia* put in *Magna Britannia*, which has been us'd ever since. Reverse, POSVI, &c. a

^a *Vaughan* of Coinage, p. 112.

^b Bishop of York.

^c Hist. Lib. Ibid.

Rose crown'd in place of the Arms with
H R crown'd^a.

The Groat has his Head with the
side Face, HENRIC. VIII. DI. G.
R. AGL. Z. FRANC. Reverse, the
Arms and *Posui*; another of a baser
Metal has his Head full fac'd, HEN-
RIC. 8. DI. G. ANGL. FRA. Z.
HIB. REX. Upon the coining of
the Shillings (in the 34th Year of his
Reign) his Money had only a fifth part
Allay, but two Years after 'twas half
Copper, and in the 37th Year only
one third Silver: Besides the Mints at
London, was one at *York* with T. W.
and the Cardinal's Hat, which was af-
terwards made an Article^b of *Woolsey's*
Impeachment; others have W A, coin'd
in the Bishops Mint at *Canterbury*, and
T. C. His Pence and Halfpence give
him seated on a Throne with Globe and
Scepter, H. D. G. ROSA. SINE.

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 262.

^b *Histor. Library*, p. 263.

SPINA. The *Durham* Groat the like,
 and Reverse, CIVITAS. DURHAM.
 with C. D. or B. by the Arms, per-
 haps for *Christopher Bainbrige* Bishop of
Durham, 1507^a. Another has HEN-
 RIC. VIII. D. G. R. AGL. Z.
 an arch'd Crown over the Arms of
France and *England*; Reverse, FRANCE.
 DOMINVS HIBERNIE. a crown'd
 Harp betwixt the Letter H and R
 crown'd^b. Another after he assum'd the
 Title of King of *Ireland*, An. 1541.
 HENRIC. VIII. DI. GRACIA. ANGLIE.
 Reverse, FRANCIE. ET. HIBERNIE.
 REX. the Harp and Arms as the
 former^c, but worse Money. Another
 Piece, Mr. *Thoresby* gives us, has the
 Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly,
 HONI. SOIT. QUI. MAL. Y. PENSE. Re-
 verse, DIEV. ET. MON. DROIT.
 1541. the Rose and Crown with H. R.
 This Piece is as broad as the Testoon,

^a Historical Library 259.

^b *Thoresby*, 260.

^c *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 261.

but thin and seems only Lead^a; the Farthing with the Portcullice on one side according to the Act of Parliament for the Regulation of the Mints, particular care being taken that all Farthings (not heretofore distinguish'd from Halfpence) should have the Portcullice on one side, and the Cross and Pellets on the other.

Of the very bad Money in the 36th Year half Brass and half Silver, tho' it weighs but one Penny-weight ten Grains, inscrib'd HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRA. Z. HIB. REX. King's Head full fac'd; the next Year it was still further debac'd, eight Ounces of Allay to four of Silver; these likewise exhibit the King's Head full fac'd, and Reverse, CIVITAS. LONDON. round the Arms^b; there is likewise a Halfpenny with the same Inscription, and King's Head full fac'd; Reverse, the Cross and Pellets.

^a Musæum, No. 263.

^b No. 264, 265, 266.

The Angel of this King is like his Father's; a half Angel has this Inscription, Reverse, CRUX. AVE. SPES VNICA. His Sovereign as in *Speed*, HENRIC. 8. D. G. AGL. FRANCIE. Z. HIB. REX. the King in his Robes crown'd upon his Throne with the Scepter and Ball: Reverse, the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, supported by a Lion and a Dragon, IHS. AVTEM. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDI. ILLORIBAT. the Crown and Half-Crown of Gold, a large Rose and Crown betwixt H. I. crown'd, HENRIC. VIII. RUTILANS. ROSA. SIE. SPINA. Reverse, the Arms of *France* and *England* quarter'd under a Crown, and H. I. DEI. G. R. AGLIE. Z. FRA. DNS. HYBERNIE. but for the better ascertaining the different Standard and Value, I shall set down the different Indentures according to Mr. *Lowndes*^a.

^a See Essay of Coin, p. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46.

By Indenture, 1st, 23d, and 25th Years.

A Pound of Gold Old Standard into

		s.	d.
Sovereigns	24 at	22	6
Ryals	48	11	3
Angels	72	7	6
George-Nobles	81	6	8
Half-Angels	144	3	9
Forty-pieces	162	3	4

Twenty two Car. fine, two Allay.

Crowns D. R.	100½	5	0
Half-Crowns	201	2	6

Silver.

A Pound Old Standard into

Groats	135
Half-Groats	270
Sterlings	540
Half-pence	1080
Farthings	2160

D 3

Indenture.

Indenture, 34th Year.

Twenty two Car. fine, one Allay.

The Pound coin'd into.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Sovereigns	28 at 20	0
Half ditto	10	0
Angels	8	0
Angelets	4	0
Quarter ditto	2	0

Silver.

Ten Ounces fine, two Allay.

Testoons	48
Groats	
Half-Groats	
Pence	
Half-pence	
Farthings	

By this Table, it appears, the Angel
which in the preceeding Reigns was
cur-

current at 6s. 8d. was rais'd in this Reign to 7s. 6d. so that when we meet with the word *Angel*, or any other Gold Coin, we must observe what Reign it was in, before we can understand exactly what the Sum amounts to^a.

*Indenture, 36th Year, twenty two Car.
Fine and two Allay.*

	s.	d.
Sovereigns	30	at 20
Half ditto	60	10
Crowns	120	5
Half-Crowns	240	2 6

Silver six Ounces fine and six Allay into forty eight Shillings by Tale, viz. Testoons, Groats, Half-groats, Pence, Half-pence and Farthings.

The same in the 37th Year, but debased to twenty Carraets fine, and two Carraets Allay.

^a Chronicon Pretiosum, Ch. Gold Coin p. 20.

Silver.

Debased to four Ounces fine, and eight Ounces Allay into forty Shillings by Tale, which reduc'd the Pound weight of Gold to thirty six Pound, and Silver to seven Pound four Shillings.

Henry VI.
An. 1547.

Edward VI. The Silver Moneys of this Prince, who was the first of that Name that added the Number to it, are directly contrary to those of his Father; the fine Money of *Henry VIII.* having the half Face, and his bad the full, whereas King *Edward's* bad has the Half, and his good the Full^a; of the base there are two sorts of Testoons no better than his Father's in the intrinsic Value of the Metal, and much inferior in bulk, which were coin'd in his 3d and 5th Years, both which give him half fac'd, with his Titles as on

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, 270.

the purer Money, but they differ in the Legend on the Reverse, the one bearing TIMOR DOMINI EST. FONS VITÆ. MDXLVIII. and the other INIMICOS EIVS INDVAM. CONFUSIONE. 'Twas on the former of these that Bishop *Latimer*^a remark'd that it was such a pretty little Shilling, that he had like to have put it away for an old Groat^b; the lesser Pieces of his bad Money have the Place of Coinage on the Reverse. In the latter end of his first Year, both these and those of King *Henry* were cry'd down, first from twelve Pence to nine Pence, and (about a Month after) to six Pence: (By which, as an Author observes, Persons lost first a fourth Part, and then a third Part of their Estates in two Months Time^c) and at the same time the following new Coins were given in good antient Sterling Standard. So-

^a Sermons.

^b Historical Library, p. 265.

^c Historical Lib. Part 3. p. 315.

vereigns, of which there were of two sorts, of thirty and twenty Shillings, and of the latter half Sovereigns, with Angels, Angelets, Crown and half Crown.

The Sovereign had on one side the King's bust crown'd; Reverse, *SCVTVM FIDEI. PROTEGIT. EVM.* the Arms in a Shield, crown'd between *E. R.* Another has the King's Titles on the Arms side; the Reverse, the King with a very youthful Countenance, bare headed, and Motto *SCVTVM, &c.* the other sort has his Majesties Figure in Armour crown'd, holding a naked Sword in his right Hand, and Ball in his Left; Reverse, the Arms crown'd between *E. R. IHS. AVTEM. TRANSIE. PER. MEDI. ILLO. IBAT.* The Crown and Half-Crown have the same Impression and Inscription as the former Sovereign.

This King has been generally reputed the first that coin'd Crowns, as well as Half-Crowns, Sixpences, and Threepences, but by a Crown Piece in the

Museum

Musæum of the Earl of *Pembroke*, it appears, *Henry VIII.* was the first. The Crown, Half-Crown, Shilling and Sixpence, have all of them the King's Titles thus : EDWARDVS. VI. D. G. ANGLIÆ. FRANC. Z. HIB. REX. and Reverse, the King's Arms with POSVI. DEVM, &c. only the Crown and Half-Crown give him on Horseback, underneath the Horse 1551; another has the Feathers upon the Horse's Head, whereas the Shilling and Sixpence give him full faced, whereof there are of two different Mints; of *York* with the Letter Y, and *Throgmorton's* Mint in the *Tower* an O or Ton for the Mint Mark; both these, as well as the Sixpence, have a Rose on one side the King's Head, and XII or VI on the other, besides a fair Sixpence I have, with CIVITAS. EBORACI on the Reverse, about the Arms, instead of POSVI, &c. The Threepence with the Rose and IIII has the same Inscription to a Letter as the Shil-

Shilling^a, and were so rare, that Mr. *Cambden* had never seen any, for he says Queen *Elizabeth* first coin'd Three-pences^b; besides these, she coin'd small Pieces of base and mixt Metal, a Penny with a double Rose, Halfpenny with a single Rose, and Farthings with the Portcullice^c. The Indentures in this Reign as set down by Mr. *Lowndes* were as follows^d:

Third Year, twenty two Carracts fine, two Allay.

		s.
Sovereigns	1	34 at 20
Half ditto		10
Crowns		
Half-Crowns		

Silver six Ounces fine, six Allay.

Shillings	72
-----------	----

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 278.

^b *Remains*, p. 174.

^c *Histor. Library*, p. 265.

^d *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 46, 47, 48.

[61]

Fourth Year.

Old Standard.

	s.
Sovereigns	24 at 24
Half ditto	12
Angels	8
Half ditto	4

Silver three Ounces fine, nine Allay.

Shillings	72
-----------	----

Sixth Year.

Old Standard.

	s.
Sovereigns	24 at 30
Angels	72 10
Half ditto	144 5

*Crown Gold, twenty two Carraets fine,
two Carraets Allay.*

	s.
Sovereigns	33 20
Half ditto	66 10
	Crowns

Crowns	132
Half-Crowns	264

Silver.

Eleven Ounces one Penny-weight fine, nineteen Penny-weight Allay.

Crowns	12
Half-Crowns	24
Shillings	60
Sixpences	120
Threepences	240
Pence	720
Halfpence	1440
Farthings	2880

Queen
Mary.

An. 1558.

Queen *Mary*. In the first Year of Queen *Mary*'s Reign, Proclamation was made for the Currency of the new Coins^a; the Sovereign at thirty Shillings and Half-Sovereign, Angel at ten Shillings and half Angel; and the Groat,

^a Historical Lib. p. 265.

Half-Groat, and Penny in Silver ; which, as appears by the Indenture the first Year^a, was for Gold twenty two Car-
 racts three Grains and a half fine, and of Silver eleven Ounces fine, the Gold thirty six Pound, and Silver three Pound by Tale. The Moneys of *Philip* and *Mary* were of the Old Standard both for Gold and Silver. All base Coins were order'd to go at the same Rates that were set by King *Edward*. *Thoresby* says^b this Queen coin'd Shillings, Six-pences and Groats, but no other Silver Moneys that ever he saw or heard of. The Money before her Marriage has her Head half fac'd, crown'd,
 MARIA. D. G. ANG. FRA. Z.
 HIB. REGI. Reverse, the Arms of *France* and *England* quarter'd, VERI-
 TAS. TEMPORIS. FILIA. Those after her Marriage have only her Head as before, but her Husband's

^a *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 49.

^b *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 258.

Name in the Legend PHILIP. Z. MARIA. D. G. REX. Z. REGINA. Reverse, POSVIMVS. DEV. M. ADIVTO. NOS. Upon the Shillings of *Philip* and *Mary* are both their Heads facing each other under a Crown, PHILIP. ET. MARIA. D. G. ANG. FR. NEAP. PR. HISP. 1554. Reverse, the Arms of *Spain*, and the Queen's Impal'd, Crown'd, and XII. POSVIMVS, &c. There is another sort of these Shillings has the date wanting, Another, PHILIP. ET. MARIA. D. G. REX. ET. REGINA. ANG. Reverse, as the former. This Year the Emperor *Charles V.* resigning *Spain* to his Son *Philip*, occasions the alteration in the Style, he being no longer, *Princeps Hisp.* their Titles upon the Great Seal being now *Rex & Regina Angl. Hispaniar. Franc. utriusque Sicilie, Jerusalem, & Hib. Fidei Defensor, &c.*^a. The *Irish*

^a*Landford's Gen. Hist.* p. 429, and *Selden's Titles*, p. 263. See *Thoresby's Museum*, 288.

Shilling before her Marriage gave her
Head crown'd, MARIA. D. G. ANG.

FRA. Z. HIB. REGINA. Reverse, a
Harp betwixt M and R, all crown'd
VERITAS. TEMPORIS. FILIA. MDLIII.^a

Her Sovereign (whereof I have one by
me) is the same which Mr. *Evelyn* calls
a Ryal, which, he says, was scatter'd at
her Coronation^b; whereon is the Queen
in her Robes, with Crown, Scepter
and Ball, sitting upon her Throne; at
her Feet a Portcullice. MARIA. D.
G. ANG. FRA. Z. HIB. REGI-
NA. MDLIII. Reverse, a large
full blown Rose fills up the Area, with
the Arms of *France* and *England* quar-
ter'd in the Center. A. DNO. FACTV.
EST. ISTVD. Z. EST. MIRA.
IN. OCVL. NRIS. The Angel
had on the Reverse the Queen's Arms
in a Ship, with a Cross for the Mast,
and the Star and Letter M on each

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 291.

^b *Numismata*, p. 91.

side, inscrib'd A. DNO. FACTVM.
EST. ISTVD. *Cambden* makes men-
tion of their Crownⁿ of Gold, where-
on was MVNDI. SALVS. VNICA.
But whether the Pieces struck in Remem-
brance of *Wyat's* Rebellion^o were Gold
or Silver, I know not^P.

Queen
Elizabeth.
An. 1558.

Queen *Elizabeth*. The Corruptions,
which the last Year of *Henry VIII.*
brought into the Money, were not
quite rooted out till this Queen's Reign;
her first Business was to mark all the
base Pieces with either a Greyhound,
Portcluse, Lion, Harp, Rose, or Fleur-
de-lis, as appears by Indenture in
the 3d Year of her Reign^a, (at which
Time there were base Monies that had
been coin'd by publick Authority,) and
the Officers of the Mint were to take
this base Money by N^r. and Tale, at such

ⁿ Remains, Chap. of Money.
^o *Evelin's* Numismata. p. 92.
^p Historical Lib. p. 266.
^a Essay, p. 6.

Rates as were appointed by a Proclamation in that behalf, and to melt down and repay the same in Sterling Money. Soon after crying down the finest Testoons^b from Sixpence to Fourpence Halfpenny, those of a second Rate to Twopence, and the rest to nothing^c, after which we have Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, Sixpences, Groats, Threepences, Twopences, Pennies, Penny-Halfpennies, Halfpence and Farthings all of Silver; and of Gold the Sovereign, Half-Sovereign, Angels, Half Angels, Pieces of an Angel, and Half, and three Angels, and quarter Angels; likewise double Nobles (the same I suppose with *Edward VI.* finer Sovereigns) and Nobles, whereof the former went at thirty Shillings, the latter at Fifteen^d

The Silver Money from the Crown to the Threepence being the same, *viz.*

^b *Stow's Chron.* p. 647.

^c *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 6.

^d *Historical Lib.* p. 267.

ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA.
ET. HIB. REGINA. Reverse, the
Arms and POSVI, &c. only on the
Crown and Half Crown she appears
with the Ball and Scepter, which latter
never appear'd upon the Monies from
the Reign of *Henry III.* The Shillings
are of several kinds, some with a Cross
Croset, another with the Drake or
Dove upon it, which Tradition says
was in Memory of *Sir Francis Drake's*
Voyage round the World; a third
very fair mill'd, a Star the Mint Mark,
likewise the Archbishop of *York's* Mint,
as appears by a Key before the Le-
gend.

But of all her Monies the Portcuse
Shilling, says an Author^e, is most rare;
but sure he might have said the Money
of that kind in general, whereof I have
a Crown Piece, which is accounted
rare, and is in all Respects like the Shil-
ling, viz. instead of her Majesty's Head

^e *Nicholson's Hist. Lib.* p. 266, and *Thoresby's Museum*, 294.

crown'd as on her other Money, is the Arms crown'd between E. R. & ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. REGINA. Reverse, a Portcullice crown'd and usual Motto, POSVI. &c. an Anulet the Mint Mark. The Sixpences are of the different Mints as the Shillings; some with a Rose behind the Queen's Head, another mark'd with the Belgick Lion upon the Queen's Breast, when she receiv'd those Provinces under her Royal Protection. Those of her last Coinage are likewise very rare^f.

Of Groats there are the Drake, Star, or Mill'd, and Cross Croslet Mint Marks, &c. The Threepences, some have a Cross, others a Sword for the Mint Mark, others the Star, Cinqfoil, Pheon, &c. all having the Rose behind the Head, and Motto as the larger Pieces. The Twopence has two Dots behind the Head, E. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. Reverse,

^f Thoresby's Museum 303.

the Arms and CIVITAS. LONDON. The Three-half-penny Piece has the Rose without the Queen's Head, CIVITAS. EBORACI. This Queen was the first and last that coin'd Pieces of that Denomination^g. The Pennies have the same Inscription about the Queen's Head: Reverse, the Arms and CIVITAS. LONDON. Of these there are with the Drake, Crescent, Cross-croset, Tun, Figure 2 and Anulet: They are from six Grains and a half to ten and a half, whereof, says Mr. *Thoresby*^h, I should take the lightest for the Three-farthing Piece, but that it hath the same form with the Penny, which it is probable the other had not; but I think in this Case we may be pretty well assur'd the Pieces of that Weight are the Three-farthing Piece, since we have no Certainty it did not bear the same Impression with the Penny; and where that fails us, the Weight must deter-

^g *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 313.

^h *Ibid.*

mine it. The Farthings have all the Rose on each side, and weigh from three to five Grainsⁱ. Mr. *Thoresby* gives us the Description of another Piece in his *Musæum*^k, having her Majesty's Cypher crown'd, circumscrib'd THE. PLEDGE OF. Reverse, a Rose and Crown. A. HALFPENNY. but weighing seven Grains more than the mill'd Threepence.

Besides these, she likewise coin'd *Irish* Money, viz. Shillings call'd Harpers, from the Arms of that Kingdom, viz. three Harps crown'd on the Reverse. It was a fair Coin, tho' of a baser kind than the *English*, and pass'd only for Ninepence in *England*^l; and towards the latter end of her Reign she paid her Army there with much baser Coin, three parts Copper, and a fourth part Silver, valued at but Twopence Halfpenny, but pass'd by Proclamation for a Shil-

ⁱ *Thoresby's* Musæum, No. 313.

^k Ibid. No. 325.

^l Ibid. No. 322.

ling in *Ireland*^m; one of these, in all probability, is that in *Thoresby*ⁿ, having her Majesty's Arms with E. R. ELIZABETH. D. G. AN. FR. ET. HIBER. REG. Reverse, a crown'd Harp, POSVI, &c. 1601.

Of her Gold Coin, the double Rose Noble, or Rose Ryal is a Noble Medal, coin'd probably^o when the Queen visited the Mint in Person, and exhibits her Majesty in her Robes and Crown, Scepter and Ball, upon her Throne, at her Feet a Portcuse, ELIZABETH. D. G. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. REGINA. Reverse, a large Rose fills the Area, with the Arms in the Center. A. DNO. FACTV. EST. ISTVD. ET. MIRAB. IN. OCVL. NRIS.

The Sovereign has her Figure in Armour and Ruff, Hair dishevel'd, and crown'd with the Imperial Crown of *England*, consisting of the double Arch,

^m *Thoresby's* Museum, No. 324. Hist. Lib. p. 267.

ⁿ *Ibid.*

^o *Strype's* Annals, p. 234 See *Thoresby's* Museum, No. 331.

as it has been born ever since; the Coins of this Queen being the first that I have observ'd it to have been born upon in that manner, (except *Henry VI.*) the preceding Princes having born it only with the single Arch. Reverse, the Arms crown'd between E. R. a Wool-pack the Mark, SCVTVM. FIDEI. PROTEGET. EAM. the Half-Sovereign exhibits her Head as upon the Shilling. The Angel has the Titles as before; Reverse, the Ship and Arms with E, and a Rose, DNI. FACTVM. EST. ISTVD. ET. EST. MIRABI. It is remarkable, as an excellent Author observes^a, that before the Union there never was any Brass or Copper Money coin'd by any of the Kings or Queens of this Nation, (for *England*) tho' most of the neighbouring Princes and States had their Half-pence and Farthings (sometime before the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*) in one

^a *Hist. Lib.* p. 267.

or both of those Metals. It is likewise observ'd, that at the end of this Reign there were five different sorts of Groats common in *Ireland*^a, viz. first, broad fac'd Groats; minted for four Pence, but worth eight Pence; second cross keel Groats stamp'd, (mark it) with the Pope's Tripple Crown; third, *Dominus* Groats, coin'd by such of our Kings as wrote themselves *Dominus Hiberniæ*; fourth, *Rex* Groats, by *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* who only (before that time) had styl'd themselves *Reges Hiberniæ*; fifth, white Groats, of so base an Allay, that an *English* Shilling was worth nine of them. The Indentures for Money in this Reign were as follows^b:

By Indenture the second Year.

Old Standard.

Sovereigns

s.
24 at 30

^a F. Moryson's Itin. Par. 1. Lib 3. Cap. 6. in Hist. Lib. p. 261.
^b Essay, p. 49.

Ryals

Ryals	48 at 15
Angels	72 10
Half-Angels	144 5

*Crown Gold twenty two Car. fine, two
Allay.*

	s.
Sovereigns	33 at 20
Half-Sovereigns	
Crowns and Half-Crowns.	

Silver.

Old Sterling.

Three Pound by Tale.

Half-Shillings
Groats
Quarter-Shillings
Half-Groats
Three-half-penny Pieces
Half-pence and Farthings.

By

By Indenture the nineteenth Year.

Old Standard Gold and Silver.

Angels	72 at 10	s.
Half-Angels	144	s
Quarter-Angels		

Three Pound by Tale.

Half-Shillings
 Three-penny Pieces
 Three-half-penny Pieces
 Three-farthing Pieces.

Twenty fifth Year.

Gold as the former.

Silver, sixty Shillings, or the like in
 Tale in any of the Denominations
 mention'd in the last Indenture.

Twenty-

Twenty sixth Year.

Forty eight Nobles at fifteen Shillings,
and double Nobles of the Old Stand-
ard.

Thirty fifth Year.

Twenty two Car. Fine, two Car. Allay.

	s.
Sovereigns	33 at 20
Half-Sovereigns	60 at 10
Crowns	132 5
Half-Crowns.	

Forty third Year.

Old Standard.

	s.
Angels	73 at 10
Half-Angels	146
Quarter-Angels	292

Twenty

Twenty two Car. Fine, two ditto Allay.

	s.
Sovereigns	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 20
Half-Sovereigns	67 10
Crowns 134, and Half-Crowns.	

Silver.

Old Standard.

Three Pound two Shillings by Tale.

Crowns and Half-Crowns
Shillings
Sixpences
Twopences
Halfpence.

The Silver Money of Queen *Elizabeth*, says Mr. *Lowndes*^a, as appears by the Archives at *Westminster*, of an Account which was compil'd by Arch-

^a *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 102.

bishop *Williams*, which I take to be most exact; (which Archives, with the choice Collections thereof are since burnt). All the Silver Sterling Monies coin'd in the Reign of the said Queen (excluding some base *Irish* Monies that were then made) did amount to Four Millions, Six Hundred, Thirty Two Thousand, Nine Hundred, Thirty Two Pounds, Three Shillings, and Two Pence Three Farthings.

James I. This King coin'd Crowns, James I.
An. 1602. Half-Crowns', Shillings, Sixpences, Twopences, Pence, and Halfpence, but never Groats, Threepences or Farthings^a; both his Style and Arms are different from all his Predecessors, *Scotland* being added to the former, and the Arms, *viz.* Quarterly, *France* and *England* in the first, and fourth Quarters; second, the Lion within the double

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, p. 368. No. 332.

Tressure Fleury for *Scotland*; third, the Harp for *Ireland*.

The Crown exhibits his Majesty on Horseback in Armour and crown'd, holding a Sword in his Hand; the Rose and Crown upon the Trappings of the Horse. JACOBVS. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, the Arms as before. EX-VRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. This, by the Titles, appears to have been coin'd in the first Year, before he assum'd the Title of *Magn. Britannie*. Mr. *Thoresby* says, that there is no mention made by Mr. *Lowndes* of any Indenture for Money till the second Year of this King's Reign^a; how he came to commit that Mistake I know not, for Mr. *Lowndes* makes no mention of any Indenture in his second Year, but does of his first Year, whereby there is mention of Silver Monies, from a Crown to a Half-

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, 332.

penny, and likewise of Gold. Another Crown inscribed, JACOBVS. D. G. ANG. SCO. FRA ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, the Arms as before described, QVÆ. DEVS. CONIVN- XIT. NEMO. SEPARET. The Shillings and Sixpences have XII. and VI. behind the King's Head crown'd, with their respective Legends as on the Crowns. The Twopences are inscribed, I. D. G. ROSA. SPINA. with II. behind the King's Head crown'd. Reverse, the Arms fill up the whole Area. There are likewise Pennies of the same Sort, some of which have the Scepters in *Saltier* behind the Arms; as also Twopences and Pennies, mention'd by Mr. *Cambden*^a; having in the Place of the King's Head, a Rose crown'd, with the same Inscription, and Reverse, a Thistle crown'd, TVEATUR. VNITA. DEVS. The Penny is like the Twopence, but has

^a Remains, p. 174.

the Crown wanting on either Side, one of which I have with the Motto, TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS. on both sides. The Halfpenny has only the Rose and Thistle, without any Legend or Inscription; one I have with the Rose on both Sides. The *Irish* Monies of the first Year, are in all Respects like the *English*, only a Harp crown'd on the Reverse. Those with the Title of MAG. BRIT. have Reverse this Legend, HENRIC. ROSAS. REGNA. JACOBVS. alluding to the Union of the two Houses, of *York* and *Lancaster*, by King *Henry* the VIIth. The *Irish* Sixpence, like the Shilling, Reverse, TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS. His Copper Money of *Ireland*, has two Scepters through the Crown.

His gold Coins were first the Roserial, exhibiting the King upon his Throne, in his Robes, with Crown, Scepter and Ball, at his Feet a Portcullise, JACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX.
Reverse

Reverse, the Rose and Arms (as before described) in the Center, A.
DNO. FACTVM. EST. ISTUD.
ET. EST. MIRAB. IN. OCY.
NRIS.

The Unite one on one Side the King's Figure, JACOBVS. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX. Rev. FACIAM. EOS. IN. GENTEM. VNAM. One other Gold Money^a, called the Double Crown; and one of five Shillings, called the *British* Crown; on one Side thereof the Picture accustomed, and his Stile as afore-said, and on the other Side his Arms, with this Word, HENRICVS. ROSAS. REGNA. JACOBVS. One other Piece of Four Shillings, called the Thistle Crown, having on one Side a Rose Crown'd, and his Title JA. D. GRA. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIBER. REX. On the other Side a Thistle-Flower crown'd, with the Word TVEATVR.

^a *Cambden's Remains*, Chap. of Money, p. 245.

VNITA. DEVS. Also Pieces of two Shillings Six-pence, called Half Crowns, with his Picture, and this Word, J A. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. On the other Side the Arms and Motto TVEA-
TUR, &c. Of the aforesaid Unites mentioned by Mr. *Cambden*, there are of divers sorts. A very fair one exhibits his Figure in wrought Armour, and with a much older Look than the others: This has a Fleur-de-lis the Mint-mark; another a Castle; a third with a Cingfoil gives him a youthful Countenance; another the Cross-Crosslet; another remarkable from the rest, gives his Figure very large, and Scepter as broad as a Sword: And on the Reverse *Scotland* is put in the first and fourth Quarters, a Thistle the Mint-mark; coin'd perhaps before he left that Kingdom. A fair one I have, with the Motto EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. weighs 5 s. more than any of the former, viz. seven Penny weights, three Grains and a half; whereas the
former

former weigh only from six Penny weight eight Grains and a half, to nine Grains and a half. The former by the Weight must certainly be the Rose-Rial, which went for thirty Shilling, and bears the same Inscription on both Sides, as the Spur-Rial, that went for fifteen Shillings, and is just twice the Weight; the Mint-mark is the same, and Figure, only the latter being a smaller Piece, has only the King's Busto crown'd, without Scepter or Ball. Another sort of Unite exhibits his Majesty's Busto Laureat, xx behind the Head, a Scarf tied cross his Shoulder, Inscription and Arms as the former Unites, HENRIC, ROSAS. REGNA. JACOBVS. Of these there are the half with x behind the Head, a Quarter with v. which I take to be the Double Crown, and *British* Crown. I have likewise seen a much less Piece, with exactly the same Figure and Inscription, without any Figure behind the Head, which must be the Half *British* Crown, mention'd in

the Indenture first and tenth Years, and current at two Shillings and nine-pence. The Indentures were as follow. ^a The Sum total whereof, according to Bishop *Williams's* Calculation, as before mentioned, amounted to, *viz.* coin'd in the first twelve Years of his Reign, by the above Copy, 1558014 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* And in the seven last Years of his Reign, 102081 *l.* 9 *s.* 8 *d.* and then adding 39004 *l.* 0 *s.* 7 *d.* by Estimation for the two or three intermediate Years, the Whole will amount to 1700000 *l.*

First Year,

Gold, *twenty two Car. fine, two Allay.*

Thirty seven Pounds, Four Shillings by Tale.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Unites, at	-	-	20	0
Double Crowns	-	-	10	0
British ditto	-	-	5	0

^a *Loundes's Essay upon Coin*, p. 52, 53, 54.

			s.	d.
Thistle Crowns	-	-	4	0
Half Crowns	-	-	2	6

Silver, *old Standard.*

Crowns
 Half-Crowns
 Shillings - 62
 Six-pences
 Two-pence
 Pence and Half-pence.

Third Year

Old Standard.

			l.	s.	d.
Rose Rials	-	-	1	10	0
Spur Rials	-	-	0	15	0
Angels	-	-	0	10	0

Forty Pounds, Ten Shillings by Tale.

F 4

Ninth

Ninth Year.

A Proclamation for raising Gold two Shillings in twenty.

Tenth Year.

Rose Rials
 Spur Rials, and
 Angels, of the old Standard.

Forty four Pound by Tale.

*Twenty two Carr. fine, two Allay, into
 Forty Pound, Eighteen Shillings, Four-
 pence.*

			<i>l.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Unites,	-	-	at 22	0
Double Crowns	-	-	11	0
Brittish ditto	-	-	5	6
Thistle Crowns	-	-	4	4 ³ / ₄
Half British Crowns	-	-	2	9

The Coins of this King in *Scotland*
 after the Union were but few. The
 Crown

Crown and half Crown have the King on Horse-back, IACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse the Arms, *viz.* *Scotland* in the first and fourth Quarters; *France* and *England* quarterly in the second; *Ireland* in the third. QVÆ. DEVS. CONIVNXIT. NEMO. SEPARET. To this I may add the Unite before-mentioned, bearing the Arms of *Scotland* in the first and fourth Quarters. The Copper Money^a IACOBVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. the Crown and Thistle reverse, FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. behind a Lion Rampart two Points: The half of this with one Point. Mr. *Thoresby* has likewise placed amongst the *Scotch* Coins Two-pences, Pence and Half-pence, with the Rose and Thistle, and quotes Mr. *Cambden* thereupon; who indeed mentions such Pieces, but does not describe them as *Scotch*: Nor do I see any reason to account them so.

^a *Thoresby's* Musæum, Numb. 738.

Charles I.
An. 1625.

Charles I. This King, as appears by an Account from the Officers of the Mint^a, coin'd of Silver Money (besides a considerable Quantity of Gold) no less than 8776544 *l.* 10 *s.* 3 *d.* Nevertheless the only Indenture I find for Coinage of Money in *Lowndes's* Essay, is in the second Year of his Reign, whereby a Pound Weight of Gold of the old Standard was coin'd into 44 *l.* 10 *s.* 0 *d.* by Tale, *viz.* Rose Rials at 30 *s.* Spur Rials at 15 *s.* Angels 10 *s.* and a Pound weight of Crown Gold 22 Carracts fine, and two Carracts Allay into 41 *l.* by Tale, to wit, into Unites at 20 *s.* Double Crowns at 10 *s.* or *British* Crowns at 5 *s.* And all the Silver by the old Standard into sixty two Shillings by Tale; namely^b into Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, Half-shillings, Two-pences, Pence, and Half-pence. But tho' there is no Mention of any

^a P. 102.

^b *Lowndes's* Essay, p. 54.

Indenture, till the second Year, there was a great deal of Money coin'd in his first Year, both Gold and Silver; all which exhibit his Head with the Ruff, and besides the afore-mention'd Species, Groats, Three-pences, and other various Kinds of Money, which the Distraction of the latter Part of his Reign produced.

The Crown-piece has the King on Horseback, with his Sword in his Hand, CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRITA. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX. Reverse, between C. R. the Arms in an oval Shield crown'd (this being the first of our Kings that bore the Arms in that fashion'd Shield, which was imitated by his Son) CHRI- STO. AVSPICE. REGNO. There is a Crown-piece, supposed to be coin'd at the Siege of *Dublin*^a 1641. without any Inscription, having on one Side a plain Cross, on the other v with s above it. The Half Crowns are various; some with the Arms in an oval

^a *Thoresby's Musæum*, No. 360.

Shield, some in a square Shield : One has the Rose and Crown upon the Trappings, and Feathers upon the Horse's Head ; another of that Mint has EBOR. under the Horse. One with ox of Oxford Mint, a barbarous one, has reverse EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTUR. INIMICI. and in the Field RELIG. PRO. LE. AN. LI. PA. 1643. These are of several Mint-marks, with a Lion Passant, Anchor, Harp, Fleur-de-lis, Lion-passant gardant. There is also mention of certain Half Crowns, coined in the West, containing the Sovereign's Arms, within the Garter, and crown'd; which was the first Money whereon the Royal Garter appeared, ^y &c. besides the Newark Half Crown, in form of a Lozenge C. R. on each side a Crown, and XXX below. Reverse OBS. NEWARK. 1646. and the Pontefract in like Form, C. R. crown'd, DUM. SPIRO. SPERO. Reverse the famous Castle, and Hand out of one of the Towers, holding a drawn

y *Ashmoles* Ord. of the Garter, 8vo, p. 157.

Sword, OBS. P. C. 1648.^y There is likewise a Three Shilling-piece at the Siege of *Carlisle*, C. R. crown'd, 111. below, Reverse OBS. CARL. 1645, and Plate Money, being part of a Silver Plate, with the Rim upon it; under the Figure of the Castle (perhaps that of *Scarborough*) 11^s. 111^D. being its Weight. Another of an irregular Form, with a different Castle 1^s. 111^D.^z

The Shillings are likewise in great Variety, those of the first Year, which are not common, ^a have the King's Head crown'd, with the Ruff, and XII. behind the Head, Reverse the Arms, and CHRISTO. AUSPICE. REGNO. a Cross, the Mint Mark, another with C. R. above the Arms in an Oval, has a Rose, a third a Fleur-de-lis ^b the Shilling with the Falling Band that succeeded the cumbersome Ruff, Mint Mark a Scepter, a very fair one 1637, and ARCHE-TYPUS. MONETÆ. ARGENTÆ. ANGLIÆ. one with EBOR. another with

^y Thor. Mus. No. 366. ^z No. 367. ^a No. 354. ^b No. 358.

the Inscription on the Reverse, RELIG. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PAR. the Shilling of *Oxford* Mint with OX. and of the *Welsh* Mines with the Feathers. Others the Bell and Rose the Mint Marks, have the Arms in a round Shield garnished, without the Crown, which all the former have ; likewise the Pontefract Shilling like the Half Crown, only instead of the Hand and Sword, is PC. XII. of these there are two sorts, one in Shape of a Lozenge, the other round. The *Carlisle* Shilling, a Crown CR. XII. Reverse OBS. CARL. 1645, it is an Octagone ^c a Shilling of the same place with the Sixteen-penny-piece, as by the Form of the Castle appears, under which s for the Value, but no Name of Place, it is an oblong Square. The *Dublin* Shilling 1641, a Crown and CR. Reverse XII^D. Another a round Plate of Silver, hath nothing but

^c See *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 376.

xii. stamp'd at the Edge on one side, and NE. at the contrary Edge of the other. Perhaps, says an Author, 'it was of *Newark*, before the Lozenge Money. The *Newark* Nine-pence, a Crown between CR. and ix. below it, Reverse OBS. NEWARK. 1646.^f

The Sixpences are strictly like the Shilling, with the Difference only of vi. for xii. That of *Cork* has only the Name of the Place CORK, Reverse vi. The *Carlisle* Sixpence, CR. crown'd, Reverse vi^D. The *Carlisle* Groat is like the Six-pence, Octagone, with Reverse iiii^D. The other Groats have the Titles abbreviated, iiii. behind the King's Head, the Crown wanting over the Arms, in other Respects like the Shilling; those of *Welsh* Mines have the Ostrich Feathers before, and Four behind the King's Head. One has the Arms in a small

^e *Thoresby's* Museum, Numb. 380.

^f Numb. 391.

Oval Shield, and the Feathers above the Arms very large, has a Crown the Mint Mark. Another has the Field Reverse, RELIG. PRO. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PA. Motto, EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR. INIMICI. One of the like Inscription has the Head larger, and extending to the outer Edge of the Money, which the others do not. One of the *Oxford* Mint with OX. others with the usual Motto, CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO. The *Dublin* Groat, Reverse IIII^D; the Three-pences have likewise the King's Head, Titles and Arms, as the larger Pieces, and Motto, CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO. The *York* Three-pence with EBOR. a Lyon the Mint Mark, another a Cingfoil the Mint Mark, has the Date 1642, above the Arms; one with the Feathers between, and III. behind the King's Head, another with the Feathers, has the Motto EXVRGAT, &c. and in the Field RELIGIO, &c. with a Bell, expanded Book, a Rose, &c. the

the Mint Marks, and a very barbarous one, with a Fleur-de-lis the Mark.

The Two-pence has 11. behind the King's Head, with Titles and Arms, as the Three-pence, Legend IVSTITIA. THRONVM. FIRMAT. with the Rose, Sun, Fleur-de-lis, Triangle and Portcluse Mint Marks; one with a Crown has the inner Circle wanting; those of the first Year have the Ruff; another where the Prince's Device takes up the whole Field^a; another hath the Rose and Crown on each side, C. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. Reverse IVSTITIA, &c. another has the Thistle; Reverse TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS. Likewise I have a rare and curious one; exhibiting his Majesty in Ruff, bare-headed, looking the contrary Way from the other Money. CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. H. R. Reverse, two c's interlink'd under a Crown, FIDEI. DEFENSOR.

^a *Thoresby's Museum* 398.

The Pennies have 1. behind the King's Head, &c. like the Two-pence; one with the Prince's Device ^b a very neat one has the King's Head extending to the outer Edge, and Titles abbreviated, CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. H. R. Reverse, IVSTITIA, &c. as the former. The Rose-pennies, like the Two-pence, but without the Crown. Besides these there are the Ten and Twenty Shilling Pieces, peculiar to this King, exhibiting his Majesty's Figure on Horseback, like the Crown Piece. The Copper Farthing, inscribed CAROLV. D. G. MA. BRI. FRA. ET. HI. REX. have the Crown and Scepters through it, in Saltier on one side, and crown'd Rose on the other^c. The *Irish* Half-penny has the Harp crown'd on the Reverse, in other respects like the foregoing.

^b *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 400. ^c Numb. 405.

The *English* Gold Coins, I have met with of this King, are but few, and no Wonder there is so little Gold Money of this King, (altho' he is said to have coin'd 1500,000*l.*) for during the Distractions of his Reign, Peoples Properties were so uncertain, that they were glad to invest it in this Metal for Security, so that People gave six or seven *per Cent.* to exchange Silver for Gold; and being thus ingrossed, chiefly into private Hands, was either convey'd beyond Sea, or committed to its Mother Earth for Security, where undoubtedly a great part remains to this Day; of these are the Unite; xx. behind the King's Head crown'd in Ruff, CA-
ROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA.
ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, Arms in a Square Shield crown'd, CULTORES.
SVI. DEUS. PROTEGIT. Another with the Falling Band, which succeeded the Ruff, with a Sun the Mint Mark; and Reverse, Arms in

an oval Shield crown'd, and CR. FLO-
RENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA.

The *Scotch* Coins of this Reign are the Half Crown, like the *English*; Reverse in a Shield crown'd, Arms, *viz.* *Scotland* in the first and fourth Quarters, which distinguishes the *Scotch* from the *English* Monies. QUÆ. DEUS. CON-
IUNXIT. NEMO. SEPARET. The Shilling is neatly struck, and inscribed as the *English*; Reverse between CR. crown'd, the Arms and Motto as on the Half Crown. Another has the King's Titles abbreviated to CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. in this the King's Head extends to the Rim, which it does not on the former. Of this sort are fair Six-pences, *v. i.* behind the Head; another like his Father's Money, and facing the same way, the Inscription going quite round the Head, CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, the Arms and Legend, as before, but instead of the Crown, 1633; the
Noble

Noble has VI. 8. behind the King's Head crown'd, CAROLVS. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. R. Reverse, Arms as before, in a Shield crown'd, CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO. The Forty Penny Piece has XL. behind the King's Head crown'd, and extending to the Edge, the Titles the same as on the Noble, only the Name abbreviated to CAR. Reverse, a Thistle crown'd, SALVS. REIPVB. SVPREMA. LEX. The Quarter Mark^a hath the like Inscription, but in this it goes quite round the Head, behind which is a Thistle; Reverse, the crown'd Shield, SALVS. REIP. SVPRE. LEX. weight, one Pennyweight 4 Grains. The Twenty Penny Piece has XX. behind the King's Head crown'd, extending to the Edge, CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FR. ET. HIB. R. Reverse, the crown'd Thistle, IVSTITIA. THRONVM. FIRMAT. Another has the like Thistle

^a Thoresby's Museum, Numb. 747.

crown'd, between C R. crown'd. A third has the Inscription going quite round the Head; another ^b CAR. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HI. REX. Other Pieces 11. behind the King's Head crown'd, CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRAN. ET. HIB. R. Reverse, the *Scotch* Shield crown'd, and IVSTITIA, &c. C. D. G. ROSA. SINE. SPINA. Reverse, TVEA-
TUR. VNITA. DEVS, and the half of it the same Impress as the *English* Pieces.

Copper Monies of the same Reign^c, CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. the branched Thistle; Reverse, FRAN. ET. HIB. REX, behind a Lyon Rampant, two Points, the half of it has one Point. The Bothwell, C R. under a Crown, CAR. D. G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. R. Reverse, a Thistle, NEMO. ME. IMPVNE. LACESSIT, one of the same Impress, but not a third of its

^b *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 746.

^c Numb. 752.

weight, called by Mr. *Sutherland*, the small Bodwell of *Charles I.* when the Liberty of Coining was granted to *Alexander Earl of Sterling*^a.

Of the Gold Coin I have an exceeding neat Piece, exhibiting his Majesty's Figure in curious wrought Armour, crown'd, and holding in his right Hand the Scepter, resting upon his Shoulder, and in his left Hand the Ball, CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, under a Crown, the Arms quartered, *Scotland* in the first and fourth Quarters, between C. R. crown'd, HIS. PRÆ. SVM. VT. PROSIM. struck perhaps when this King was in *Scotland*, and by the weight 6 Pennyweights 8 Grains $\frac{1}{4}$. I take it to be coin'd for a Rose Rial, and the following Piece for the Spur Rial, being just half the former in weight, and exhibiting the King's Head crown'd, looking the contrary way, and extend-

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 755.

ing to the Edge, CAR. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, the Arms as before, VNITA. TVEMVR. There was likewise a Coin of Sir *William Dick* of *Braid*, allowed to be current amongst his Colliers and Salt-Makers, WILLIAME. DICK. OF. BRAID. a Furnace with W D. Reverse, VIRTUTI. FORTVNA. COMES. *Mercury's* Rod, Serpents, and *Cornucopia*^a.

Soon after the fatal 30th of *January*, the House agreed upon a new sort of Coin^b whereof there were coined Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, Six-pences, Two-pences, Pence and Half-pence: The larger Pieces were inscrib'd, THE. COMMONWEALTH. OF. ENGLAND. St. *George's* Cross in a Shield, betwixt a Palm Branch and a Laurel; Reverse the same conjoin'd to another Shield, with a Harp for *Ireland* (vulgarly called the

^a *Thoresby's* Museum, Numb. 759.

^b *Whitlock's* Memoirs p. 384. See *Thor.* No. 430.

Breeches) above which XII. the Legend, GOD. WITH. VS. The Six-pence has VI. above the Shields. The lesser Pieces, viz. Two-pence and Pence, have no Inscription, only the initial Figures, and the Half-penny only the single Shield, with the Harp on the Reverse. There was likewise coin'd Pieces of fine Gold, of the same Form and Inscription as the Silver Money, XX above the Arms. The Half of it has X. The Six-pence 1651 is strictly speaking the first mill'd Money, Queen *Elizabeth's* being only mark'd on the flat Edge; and is a great Rarity, as well as the Copper Farthing,^g with the Cross under a Garland, ENGLANDS. FARTHING. Reverse, FOR. NECESSARY. CHANGE. a Harp: But soon after this the Power being surrendred to *Olivar Cromwell*, he took upon him the Stile of Protector; his Crown-piece,

^g *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 438, 439.

which

which is inimitably perform'd, and preserved as a choice Medal in the Cabinets of the Curious, ^h being the first milled Money that had an Inscription upon the Rim. It hath his Head Laureat a la Romaine, OLIVAR. D. G. R. P. ANG. SCO. HIB. &c. PRO. Reverse in a Shield crown'd with the Imperial Crown of *England*, St. *George's* Cross in the first and fourth Quarters; St. *Andrew's* for *Scotland* in the second; and the Harp for *Ireland* in the third, and in a Scocheon of Pretence his Paternal Coat, viz. a Lion Rampant, Legend PAX. QVÆRITVR. BELLO. 1658. upon the Rim, HAS. NISI. PERITVRVS. MIHI. ADIMAT. NEMO.

Olivar, This Piece of *Olivar's* is the most rare; there not having been so many of these coin'd as of the Shillings or Half Crowns; and the Dye of the Crown having the Mischance to receive a Flaw or Crack, the first Stroke leaves a Mark upon the

^h *Thoresby's* Museum, No. 449.

Money, just below the Meck ; a sure Token to distinguish the true Crown pieces from the counterfeit. The Half Crown is equally beautiful, tho' not so rare. The Shilling is likewise a very fair Piece, milled on the Edge, and very rare.

Anno 1652 there was Money coin'd ^{New-Eng-land.} in *New England*; on one Side a Tree, MASATHVSETS. IN. Reverse, NEW-ENGLAND. AN. DOM. (in the Field) 1652 XII. This is octangular;^a another the same Inscription, but a different Tree; a third round; a fourth likewise round, but smaller. The Sixpence has VI under the Year, the Threepence has NEW-ENGLAND. III. under the Date. Reverse, MASATHVSETS. Another sort is smaller; the Date is the same in all, that being the only Time they ever had the Liberty of a Mint; so that whatever is done since, is

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 441.

privately, and bears the same Date. There was likewise a beautiful Shilling of *Mary-Land*, of the Lord *Baltimore*, whose Effigies it represents bare-headed, and half Face, very well performed, ^a CÆCILIVS. DNS. TERRÆ. MARIÆ. & CT. Reverse on each Side of his Arms under a Crown XII. with a suitable Motto for the Plantation, CRES- CITE. ET. MULTIPLICAMINI. The Bishop of *York* has a Groat of the same Mint: There was likewise Copper Money of the same Place, like the former, save VI for XII. ^b

Charles II.
An. 1648. *Charles II.* The first Money that bore the Name of this King, was coin'd at *Pontfract* Castle; round which is inscribed, CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. 1648. On each side the Hand in the middle Tower is DC. reverse a Crown with CR. DUM. SPIRO. SPERO. ^c

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 445.

^b Numb. 446.

^c Numb. 426.

a Crown with CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET. H. REX. In the Field, HANC. DEVS. DEDIT. 1648. Reverse, DC. Above the Castle, POST. MORTEM. PATRIS. PRO. FILIO. But this is so exceeding rare, that the Governour's Son declared, he had heard of, but never seen any, but one.^a

The current Money of King *Charles* the Second was of three sorts; the hammer'd, the mill'd upon the Side, and those with the Graining or Letters upon the Edge. Upon the hammer'd Money, which was first used, he is represented with the half Face, Crown and Band, &c. CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, the Arms in one Shield (not crown'd) with his Father's Motto, CHRISTO. AUSPICE. REGNO. which is used upon all this sort of Money, from the Half Crown (which is punch'd to prevent Clipping) to the Penny,

^a Museum, No. 427.

which

which was the least Piece of Silver coin'd by him or any of his Successors.^a

The Shilling is very fair, and already a Curiosity : They have a Crown the Mint Mark. Of these there are two sorts, one with XII behind the Head, which the other wants ; as also the inner Circle, but is much the neatest. The Six-pences are like the Shillings, but VI instead of XII. The lesser Pieces from the Groat to the Penny, are mark'd with the initial Figures IIII. III. II. I. behind the Head, except upon some of the Two-pences, which want the Figures ; and upon the Penny, the Stile is abbreviated to M. B. FR. ET. H. but the Reverse hath every Letter, as the larger Pieces. There is another sort, that comes nearest the mill'd Money, call'd Cutters ;^b the Legend whereof passes quite round the Head, which it does not in the follow-

^a See *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 355.

^b *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 96.

ing. Of the second sort, mill'd like Queen *Elizabeth's* upon the broad Side only. There are Pence, Two-pences, Three-pences and Groats. The Legend in these beginning at the Neck, which in the former began at the Crown, and have the King's Head crown'd, the initial Figures behind the Arms, and Legend as the former. This hammer'd Money was the only current Coin, till the Year 1663, when the pernicious Custom of Clipping (which indeed had been practised in all Reigns more or less) was come to such a Heighth, as appears in the Books of one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, ^a that the Weight of 572 Bags, of one hundred Pounds each, which together should have weighed 221418 Ounces, sixteen Penny weights, eight Grains Troy, was found to weigh but 113771 Ounces and five Penny weights Troy, and consequently was, 107647 Ounces, eleven

^a See *Lowndes's Essay*.

Penny weights, eight Grains Troy too light; although there was some Pieces of Weight amongst them; so that the Money was reduc'd to less than one Half of the intrinsick Value: Therefore it was absolutely necessary to devise some new Method for future Coinage, not so liable to this pernicious Consequence. Accordingly, by one Warrant, dated the fifth of *November*, 1662. One Warrant dated the eighth of *April*, 1663. and a third Warrant, dated the twenty fourth of *December*, 1663. another Sort, call'd Mill'd Money, was first fabricated to be currant in *England*; which Money was coin'd in this manner.

First, The Gold, or Silver, is cast out of the Melting-Pot into long flat Bars, which Bars are drawn through a Mill (wrought by a Horse) to produce the just Thickness of the several Pieces: Then with forcible Engines, called Cutters, which answer exactly to the respective Sizes or Dimensions of the Money to be made, the same Pieces
are

are cut out from the flat Bar, shaped as aforesaid (the residue whereof, called *Sizel*, is melted again) and then every Piece is weighed, and made to agree exactly with the intended Weights, and afterwards carried to other Engines (wrought secretly) which put the Letters upon the Edges of the rest with a Graining. The next thing is the Blanching perform'd, (that is made white and refulgent by nealing or boiling) and, lastly, every Piece is brought to the Press, which is called the Mill (wrought by the Strength of Men) and there receives the Impression, which makes it perfect Mill'd Money. And this has been found not only the most expeditious way of coining Money (for four Men, bred and used to it, will do more than Twelve with the Hammer)^a; but the most effectual to prevent counterfeiting, as well as clipping, both which the hammer'd Money was so

^a *Vough of Coin*, p. 96.

liable to, because the Tools for resembling the same were cheap, and easily made and procured, and the Fabrication thereof may be perform'd in a little Room, and with less Cost ; so that Smiths and other Artificers could readily attain thereunto. But the Engines for the Mill'd Money are many, and very chargeable, not easily to be procured. The Makers or Users of such Engines cannot be conceal'd without great Difficulty ; and the Mill'd Money itself, being of a much finer Print than the other, requires more Solemnity, Skill, and curious Workmanship in its Fabrication, and when it's finished, shews better the true Colour of the Silver, to distinguish its genuine from its counterfeit Pieces ; which latter could never be brought to Perfection, nor is liable to the clipping Practice upon the hammer'd Money, because of its Thickness and Edging.

Of this compleat Mill'd Money, *Anno* 1662, is a very fair Crown, having

ing a Rose under the King's Head Laureat, from thence vulgarly called the Rose Crown, CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRA. Reverse, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1662. The Arms of the four Kingdoms (in four separate Shields, says Mr. *Thoresby*, in his Description of this Piece ^a) but *France* and *England* are quartered together in the first and fourth Shields, and not born separately; each Shield is crown'd with c's interlink'd, and St. *Georges's* Cross Radiant in the Center, and upon the Rim DECVS. ET. TUTAMEN. Another fair Crown-piece, of the same Year, has CAROLUS. II. DEI. GRATIA. without the Rose, in all other respects like the former. The other Crown-pieces are not so well struck, but have the Year mentioned upon the Rim, and bear the Arms singly, in four separate Shields. To these I may add a Piece inimitable, per-

^a See *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 467.

form'd by that curious Engraver *Simon*,
A. 1663, who, having been deservedly
employ'd in the Mint at the *Tower*, was
not willing to be supplanted by foreign
Competitors; and to shew his Art, pre-
sented his Majesty with this Piece, which
tho' it is to be preserv'd as a choice *Me-
dal*, not inferior to those of the Anti-
ents, as to its Form, resembles the
Crown-piece, with this Inscription up-
on the Rim: “ *Thomas Simon* most
“ humbly prays your *Majesty* to com-
“ pare this his *Tryal Piece* with the
“ *Dutch*; and if more truly drawn and
“ emboss'd, more gracefully ordered,
“ or more accurately engraven, to re-
“ lieve him.”

The Half-crowns are like the Crowns;
one other has the Year expressed in
Figures upon the Rim, ANNO. REGNI.
XVIII. All the mill'd Money has
the King's Head looking the contrary
way from the hammer'd. The mill'd
Shilling is neatly struck, having the c's
between the four Shields crown'd, with
the

the Arms single, and inscrib'd as the Crown; upon some is an Elephant, upon others the Prince's Feathers under the Head, a third has the Scepters and Guinea stamp'd upon the Reverse, and a very fair Shilling in the last Year of his Reign. The Six-pence is like the Shilling. The Groat has four c's interlink'd, with a Rose, Thistle, Fleur-de-lis and Harp in the Vacancies. The Three-pence, Two-pence, and Penny, have as many c's thereon crown'd, and are of the Years 1672, 3, 4, 5. having a Crown for the Mint Mark, the Inscription as on the larger Pieces, but want the crenelling upon the Edge, which the Six-pence and Shilling have.

In this Reign private Persons had the Liberty of Coining Pennies, Half-pence, and Farthings, with their own Device upon them, for the Convenience of Trade. This began in 1653^a. Those Pieces of Cities, Towns, or Villages, generally express'd the Name

of the Place, and Value of the Piece on one side, and on the other the Arms of the City or Town, or some other Device, as those of private Persons expressed the Town or Street where they lived, their Sign and Trade. They were of different Sizes and Forms, and generally shamefully light, and continued Current till the Year 1672, when the King's Copper Half-pence and Farthings took place^b. These exhibit the King's Head A-la-Romaine, Laureat, CAROLUS. A. CAROLO. Reverse *Britannia*, BRITANNIA. with the Year in the Exergue. There was also another Farthing design'd, of rare Copper, having on the Reverse *Britannia*, QVATVOR. MARIA. VINDICO. Exergue BRITANNIA. these were called by some, the Lord *Lucas's* Farthings, for his noted Speech upon that Occasion, but called in to please a

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, p. 397.

^b See *Museum*, Numb. 490.

Neighbouring Monarch^a; a Half-penny with a Ring furrounding it, like the *Contrumiate* Medals.

There was also Money in *Ireland*, coin'd, as is supposed, ^b for Half-pence and Farthings, for they are of different Dimensions; both Sizes agree in the Figure of the King, with a radiated Crown and Harp, and the Crown of *England* in a different Metal, *viz.* Brass, and FLOREAT. REX. but the Reverses different, the larger have St. *Patrick* in his Episcopal Habit, with the Crosier or Staff, preaching to the People. ECCE. GREX. behind him is a Shield with IIII, and II; the lesser have a Church behind the same tutelar Saint, who is casting out of the Island all venomous Beasts with the Staff of Jesus. *Anno.* 1680. a Patent was granted for the Coinage of Copper Money, by which one pound of Cop-

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 480, 486.

^b Numb. 248.

per was to be coin'd into Two Shillings and Eight Pence: These Half-Pennies have the King's Head looking the contrary way from the *English*, inscribed CAROLVS. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. a crown'd Harp. The *African* Half-penny has the Elephant on one side, and the *London* Arms on the other, GOD. PRESERVE. LONDON. In the last Year of his Reign were coin'd Tin Farthings, with a small Piece of Copper in the Center, having upon the Rim, NUMMORUM. FAMULUS. 1684.

Concerning the Indentures in this Reign, I find only two mention'd in Mr. *Lowndes*^b, one in the Twelfth Year, whereby both Gold and Silver were to be coin'd, as by the Second of *Charles* I. Another in the twenty-second Year, whereby a Pound of Crown Gold was to be coin'd into Forty-four

^b *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 55.

Pounds Ten Shillings by Tale ; to wit, into Pieces to run for Ten, Twenty, Forty Shillings, or Five Pounds ; and a Pound of Silver of the old Standard, into three Pounds two Shillings by Tale, *viz.* Crowns, Half Crowns, Shillings, half Shillings, Groats, half Sixpences, half Groats, and Pence, which Species both Gold and Silver have been continued ever since by his Successors.

The Gold Coins by these Indentures. CAROLUS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. The King's Head with a youthful Countenance Laureat. Reverse, the Arms in a single Shield, crown'd between C. R. FLORENT. CONCORDIA. REGNA. Another has XX. behind the Head, in all other respects like the former, but of the Money called Cutters, on these the Legend goes quite round the Head, which it does not in another very neat Piece, likewise a Cutter, smaller than the foregoing, but of equal Weight, which some have call'd the Unmill'd Guinea,
the

the King's Head extending to the Rim, without the initial Figures behind the Head, and the Titles abbreviated to CAR. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET. HI. REX. Reverse as the former 1662. The Five Pounds, Three Pounds, and Forty Shilling Pieces, CAROLUS. II. DEI. GRATIA. The King's Head Laureat; Reverse, the Arms of the four Kingdoms, single in four separate Shields crown'd, a Scepter in each of the Vacancies, with a Rose, Fleur-de-lis, Thistle and Harp at the Points, and the c's interlink'd in the Center. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1673; upon the Rim, DECUS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI VICESIMO. QUINTO.

This King was the first that coin'd Guineas and half Guineas, which he did in his twenty-second Year^b, and were ordained to go at the Rates of Twenty Shillings the Guinea, and Ten Shillings the half Guinea; tho', as Mr.

^b *Chronicon Preciosum*, Ch. Gold Coin, p. 22.

Lowndes observes, they never went for so little ^a. These bore the same Impression and Inscription as the Five Pound Piece, except the Rim, which was mill'd; a very neat one of these 1672, exactly resembles the Five Pound Piece; a fair one 1644; a third sort exhibits the Head considerably larger; a fourth has an Elephant under the King's Head, being of the *African* Gold.

Scotch Coins of this Reign are the Mark, whereof are two sorts; the first sort has the King's Bust crown'd with Laurel, CAROLVS. II. DEI. GRA. Reverse, MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1672. The King's Cypher crown'd in the Vacancies, betwixt the four separate Shield of Arms, viz. first and third *Scotland*, second *France* and *England* quarterly, third *Ireland*, in the Center of which is XIII. 4. for the Value; the half Mark of the same

^a *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 88.

Form; v. 1. 8. in the middle^a. The new sort have the King's Head Laureat, looking the contrary way from the former, CAROLUS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, the four separate Shields, with the Arms of the four Kingdoms interlink'd in the Center, and Thistle in each Quarter. S C O. A N G. F R. E T. H I B. R E X. 1679. This, tho' coin'd after the new Money in *England*, is not mill'd upon the Edge. The Noble or half Mark has the same Legend and Impress. The Quarter Mark has on the Reverse St. *Andrew's* Cross, with a Crown in the Center, with the Thistle, Rose, Fleur-de-lis and Harp in the Quarters. There were also two sorts of Bothwells; the former C R. 11. under a Crown, C A R. 11. D. G. S C O T. A N G. F R A. E T. H I B. R. Reverse the Thistle, N E M O. M E. I M- P V N E. L A C E S S I T. The lesser, have the Sword and Scepter in *Saltier* un-

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 762.

der a Crown, the Reverse and Legend on both sides the same, as the former. The first Half-penny^d, called in *Scotland* *Babees*, have the King's Head, as upon the new Marks; Reverse, the Thistle crowned, N E M O, &c.

James II. The Money of this Reign, <sup>*James II.*
An. 1684.</sup> as appears by Indenture the first Year^e, was for Gold 22 Carraets fine, and two Carraets allay, to be coined into Forty four Pounds Ten Shillings by Tale; and Silver of the old Standard into three Pounds two Shillings by Tale, which Standard both for Gold and Silver hath continu'd ever since; so that the same Pound of Gold, which in 18 *Edward III.* 1344. was worth 13, 14, or 15 *l.* in Silver, is risen by degrees to go for 44 *l.* 10 *s.* and the Gold not quite so fine neither. But if a Penny then was worth our

^d *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb, 769.

^e *Lowndes's Essay*, p. 55.

Three-pence, and 20 s. worth our 60 s. then Gold and Silver have kept pretty near the same Proportion to each other; for three times 15 l. make 45 l. which is but 10 s. more than a Pound of Gold now goes at^a. Of Gold were coined Guineas, half Guineas, and larger Pieces, well struck, and exhibiting his Majesty's Head Laureat, IACOBUS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, the Arms single in separate Shields, with the Scepters, but nothing in the Center; some have the Elephant under the King's Head, being of the *African* Gold. The Five Pound Piece is like the Guinea; but has DECVS. &c. upon the Rim.

The current silver Monies of this King are of the Years 1685, 86, 87, and 88. in *England*, and of 1689, 90, and 91. in *Ireland*^b, the Crown has the Head Laureat, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, the Arms in four separate Shields crown'd, MAG. BR.

^a *Chronicon Preciosum*, Ch. Gold Coin, p. 26,

^b *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 503.

FRA. HIB. REX. 1688. upon the Rim
 DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. &c. the
 Half Crown the same, and the Shilling
 and Sixpence the like (except the In-
 scription upon the Rim) very well
 performed. The lesser Pieces, from
 the Groat to the Penny, have as many
 initial Letters of his Name crown'd,
 as they contain Pence, but the same
 Inscription to a Letter as the Crown
 Piece. The Tin Farthing and Half-
 penny have the King's Head, IACO-
 BVS. SECVNDVS. Reverse *Bri-*
tannia, BRITANNIA. upon the Rim,
 1685. NVMMORVM. FAMVLVS^a.
 the Plantation Half-penny, of the same
 Metal, hath the King on Horseback,
 IACOBVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN.
 ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, the Arms
 in four separate Shields crown'd, and
 link'd together, VAL. 24. PART.
 REAL. HISPAN. his *Irish* Half-
 penny was of Copper, of the like

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 514. 516.

Standard of *Charles* the Second's, by Patent, exhibiting his Head Laureat, inscribed IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, a crowned Harp, MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1686. There were none of Tin in *Ireland*, or Copper in *England* ^y.

Soon after King *James* landed in *Ireland*, which was in *March* 1688-9, he was reduced to so great Scarcity of Money, that he was forced to melt old Brass Guns, and Utenfils of the most refuse Metal to coin into Money for the Subsistence of his Army, which was made current as Sterling Silver, by Proclamation the 18th of *June* 1689. of this Metal, which was worth but Three-pence or a Groata Pound^z when coined, was Five Pounds by Tale, and upon recoinng the Half Crown, as much more. Of this Money in *June* 1689, were coined Sixpences only, in the Month following Shillings, and in

^y *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 518.

^z Says Bishop *King*, see *Thoresby*, p. 381.

August Half Crowns, somewhat bigger than an *English* Half-penny, the Shilling broader, but not so thick as a Farthing, and Six-pence in Proportion^a, whereof there was said to be coined, between *June* 1689, and *July* 1690, 1100000*l.* as Mr. *Story* in his *History of the Wars of Ireland* sets it down; but Bishop King says only 965375*l.* These Pieces were all alike, inscribed round the King's Head Laureat, IACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. a Crown and two Scepters, with the Year 1689 or 90; and the Value VI. XX. or XXX. above, and the Month below the Crown, which is placed between the initial Letters IR. but there being no Circulation to bring this back into the Treasury, they were called in by Proclamation, and the Half Crown, which before was stamp'd with a Face, was then stamp'd with the

^a Phil. Transf. Numb, 297.

Figure of the King on Horseback, and then delivered back to those that brought them in as Crowns; and the smaller Pieces were melted down and recoin'd under the same Denominations, tho' with less Metal. This Proclamation was supposed to begin *April* 1690^c. for there is both the great Half Crown, that, if carry'd in upon the Proclamation, would have been a Crown, and another of the same Month that is not half so big; and so likewise the Shillings for *April* of both sizes, and the larger are very rarely met with after that Date: These new Crown Pieces had the King on Horseback, IAC. II. DEI. GRA. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, a Crown in the midst of four separate Shields crown'd, CHRISTO. VICTORE. TRIVMPHO. ANO. DOM. 1690^d.

It is plainly to be discerned, upon many of these Crown Pieces, that they

^c Letter from *Dublin*.

^d *Thoresby's Museum*, p. 383.

were double stamp'd, there appearing oftentimes upon the same Piece two Dates, 1689, which was when they were coin'd for Half Crowns; and 1690, when they commenced Crowns; as one I have, the sides whereof being reversed in the second Coinage, there remains part of the Crown and Scepters, and some of the Figures under the Horse, and the first Inscription almost entire, MAG. BR. R. REX. RA. ET. HIB. REX. 1689. and Reverse, ORVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. CHRIS. Upon others are the Scepters and Shields intermix'd, and in general the different Legends and Impression so confounded, that those which are entirely new (of which there are of Copper and Brass) are more rare to be found.

Before King *James* left *Ireland*, even Brass and Copper failed; so that a Proclamation was preparing for the Currency of Pewter Money, but King *William* passing the *Boyne*, hindered the publishing of it; nevertheless, some

few were actually coin'd, and found in the Treasury at *Dublin*: The Fashion, Size and Inscription of which were the same with the Brass Crown, with this Legend added on the Rim, MELIORIS. TESSERA. FATI. ANNO. ^b REGNI. SEXTI. These, (whereof I have one in my Custody) are so very rare, says an ingenious Author^c, there being but few coin'd, that I never heard of any, nor met with any Person that saw any, but these few that accidentally fell into my Hands. The same Year, as another Author conjectures^d, were coin'd Pennies of Lead, having behind the King's Head 1^D. round it, JACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA Reverse, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. with a crown'd Harp between 60 and 90; the Half-penny of the same, but without the Value set upon it. After King *James* left *Ireland*, was another

^b Dr. *Purland*'s Letter in *Philosoph. Transact.*

^c *Thoresby*'s Museum, Numb. 572.

^d Museum, p. 384.

fort of Brass Money coin'd at *Lymerrick*, called *Hybernias*, with JACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, *Ireland* represented by a Woman with her left Hand leaning upon a Harp, and in her right Hand holding a Cross HIBERNIA. 1691.

The *Scotch* Coins of this Reign, were the new Ten Shilling Piece, having 10 under his Head, Laureat, looking the contrary way from the *English* Money; as it is observ'd of all the Monies coin'd in that Kingdom since the Union, the King's Head always is facing the contrary way from the Money coin'd at the same Time in *England*, JACOBVS. II. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, St. *Andrew's* Cross, the Thistle, Rose, Fleur-de-lis and Harp at the Points, and the Arms of the four Kingdoms in as many Shields, crown'd in the Quarters, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. 1687.

*William
and Mary,
1688-9.*

William and Mary. Their current silver Monies are from a Crown to a Penny. The Crown and Half Crown have both their Majesties Heads, looking the contrary way, that of the King Laureat, GVLIELMVS. ET, MARIA. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, the four Shields of Arms crown'd, the Arms of *Orange* in the Center, the Date of the Year about it, and w. m. interlink'd in the Quarters, MAG. BR. FR. ET. HI. REX, ET. REGINA. with DECVS, &c. upon the Edge. Another sort hath the Arms in a single Shield crown'd, 1689. and *France* is put in the last Quarter of the Arms. Another the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, in the first and fourth Quarters. The Shilling is very neat, like the Crown, with w. m. interlink'd in the Quarters. The lesser Pieces, from the Groat to the Penny, are distinguished by the Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4, crown'd. The Half-penny and Farthing have their Majesties

sties Heads, with GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. Reverse, BRITANNIA. and under it the Date; likewise the Tin Half-penny and Farthing like the Copper one, and upon the Rim, NVM-MORVM. FAMVLVS. 1690. but this Metal being very frequently counterfeited^a in their last Year, Half-pennies and Farthings were again coined of Copper. Their *Irish* Half-penny is of Copper, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA, 1693, a crown'd Harp.

The Money of King *William* after the Death of Queen *Mary* differ'd, in that they had the single Head, GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRATIA; Reverse, MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX, 1696. of this Money I have a Groat 1702, tho' the King died in *January*, 1701-2. It is very much to the Honour of this King, that he

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, Numb. 594-5-6.

removed the greatest Abuse in the Money that was ever known in *England*, at a Time of the greatest Danger and Expence, with very little Grievance to the People, by recoinning the Money, that had been clipp'd to that degree, that a Half Crown would scarce weigh a Shilling. For this Purpose, besides the Mint in the *Tower*, where six Presses were wrought, there were other Mints erected in the most populous and trading Cities, *viz.* *York*, (where alone was coin'd 312520 l.) *Chester*, *Norwich*, *Bristol* and *Exeter*, to prevent the Inconveniencies that might happen to Trade in the mean time; and from the Year 1691. to the 14th of *August* 1697. there was no less than eight Millions four Hundred Thousand Pounds of this clipp'd and hammer'd Money brought to the several Mints in *London* and the Country. The Pieces coin'd at the aforesaid Places, were mark'd with the initial Letters of the Cities, *Anno* 1696, 1697.

as

as Y, or y for *York*, c *Chester*, &c. in other respects exactly as the *London* Shilling; the smaller Piece having the Value express'd by Figures on the Reverse, as the former. There was also, in this thirteenth Year, Half Crowns, Shillings and Sixpences, of *Sir Carbery Price*, or *Sir Humphery Mackworth's* Mines in *Wales*^a, with the Feathers betwixt the Shields; likewise there were Sixpences with the Rose in the Quarters, being from the Mines in the West of *England*, which were coin'd for a Trial, *Anno* 1699, but would not answer, each Shilling (as is reported) standing the Proprietor in five Groats.

The Copper Half-pence and Farthings, have the King's Head Laureat, G V L I E L M V S. T E R T I V S. and Reverse, below B R I T A N N I A, the Year. All that are genuine, says Mr. *Tho-*

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, p. 386.

resby^a, have the Hand elevated, but there are others counterfeit, with the Hand depressed, and with the Years 1698 and 1699 at the side, not below BRITANNIA.

The Gold Money of this Reign was the Guinea and Half Guinea, and larger Pieces. The Guinea with both their Heads, Reverse, the Arms in a single Shield crown'd. Those of the King alone have the four Shields crown'd, Scepters in the Vacancies, and Orange in the Center. One of the *African* Gold has an Elephant under the King's Head. There are also very fair Five Pound Pieces with the same Difference. In this Reign the Guinea, which was first ordained to go at twenty Shillings, and ten Shillings the Half Guinea, was current at thirty, and fifteen Shillings; to be ascribed, says Mr. *Lowndes*^b, to the Badness of the Silver Money, which was so ex-

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 619.

^b *Essay*, p. 89.

ceeding counterfeited and clipp'd, that the common People would take Guineas almost at any rate, rather than be troubled with the Hazard and Vexation of the Silver Money, as it was then currant *Scotch* Coins. Since the Reign of *Charles II.* all the Pieces that relate to the Mark have been discontinued, and there have been coined only Five, Ten, Twenty, and Forty Shilling Pieces; at least none of them, says Mr. *Thoresby*^a, have come to my Notice. The Forty Shilling Piece has 40 under their Majesties Heads, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse in a Shield crown'd, the Arms of *Scotland* in the first and fourth Quarters, *France* and *England* quarterly in the second, *Ireland* in the third, and *Orange* in the Center, MAG. BR. FR. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA. 1691. upon the Rim, PROTEGIT. ET. ORNAT. ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO. The

^a *Thoresby's Museum*, p. 398.

Ten Shilling Piece has 10 under their Heads, Reverse, &c. like the former; the Five Shilling Piece has v below the Heads; Reverse, instead of Arms, is w. m. in a Cypher under a Crown. The Babee^b hath their Heads quite surrounded, with this Legend. G V L. ET. MAR. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. HIB. REX. ET. REGINA. Reverse, the crown'd Thistle, NEMO. ME. IMPVNE. LACESSIT. 1692. The Bothwell, instead of their Heads, has a crown'd Cypher (w. m.) D. G. MAG. &c. Reverse as the preceding. Of King *William* alone, the Ten, Twenty, and Forty Shilling Pieces, have the Number under the King's Head Laureat, inscribed, GVLIELMVS. DEI. GRATIA. and Reverse, MAG. BRIT. ET. HIB. REX. Arms as before; upon the Rim of the Forty Shilling Piece, PROTEGIT. ET. ORNAT. ANNO. REGNI. SEPTIMO. The Five Shilling Piece has 5 under

^b *Thoresby's Museum*, No. 774.

the King's Head, GVL. D. G. MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, the branched Thistle crown'd, N E M O, &c. 1696. The very same on both sides the Babee ^a, but the Thistle is single headed, as it is also upon the Bothwells, but they have his Name at large.

Queen *Anne*, the Monies of her <sup>Q. *Anne*,
An. 170 $\frac{1}{2}$.</sup> Reign are of Gold, Guineas, Half Guineas, and larger Pieces; and of Silver, from a Crown to a Penny; all of them exhibit her Majesty's Head, ANNA DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, the four Shields of Arms crown'd, and the Cross of St. *George* Radiant in the Center, MAG. BRI. FR. ET. HIB. REG. the Date. The Gold Money have the Scepters added in the Quarters, and the Crown and Half Crown DECVS. ET. TVTAMEN. &c. The lesser Pieces, the Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, denoting their Value under a Crown;

^a *Thoresby's Musæum*, No. 781.

besides these are Sixpences, Shillings, and Half Crowns with VIGO. under the Queen's Head, being of the Silver brought from thence; the Sixpence, Shilling and Half Crown of the *Welsh* Silver, with the Prince's Device in the Quarters, between the Shields, 1704.

ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO. and the like Pieces with the Rose and Feathers interchangeably, in the Quarters, called the *Quakers Money*, from some of that Sect that were Proprietors of the Mines. The Money coin'd after the Union has the Arms of *England* and *Scotland* impaled in the first and fourth Shields, *France* in the Second, and *Ireland* in the third: There was likewise Half-pence and Farthings of two different kinds, struck *Anno* 1713 and 1714, of fine Copper, but there were so very few of these coin'd, that they are preserved as great Rarities; on one side is represented her Majesty's Head, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA. on the Reverse *Britannia*, circumscribed

BRITANNIA. 1713. the other of 1714. has the Date under *Britannia*.

Scotch Coins are the Ten Shilling Piece, 10 below the Queen's Head, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, the Royal Arms under a Crown, MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET. HIB. REGINA. 1705. the Five Shilling Piece has 5 under the Head, and Reverse the crown'd Thistle, NEMO. ME. IMPVNE. LACESSIT. 1706. The Shilling coin'd upon the Union 1707, in all respects like those of *London* Mints, only E for *Edinburg* under her Majesty's Effigies.

These are the several Denominations of Money of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*; as for those of his present Majesty, being what passes so continually among us, it will be needless to bring down our Account any farther, nor indeed should I have brought it so low, but to render it more compleat to the Beginner, for whose Use this is principally intended; and I shall only observe, that from the Beginning of Queen *Anne's*

besides these are Sixpences, Shillings, and Half Crowns with V I G O. under the Queen's Head, being of the Silver brought from thence; the Sixpence, Shilling and Half Crown of the *Welsh* Silver, with the Prince's Device in the Quarters, between the Shields, 1704. ANNO. REGNI. TERTIO. and the like Pieces with the Rose and Feathers interchangeably, in the Quarters, called the *Quakers Money*, from some of that Sect that were Proprietors of the Mines. The Money coin'd after the Union has the Arms of *England* and *Scotland* impaled in the first and fourth Shields, *France* in the Second, and *Ireland* in the third: There was likewise Half-pence and Farthings of two different kinds, struck *Anno* 1713 and 1714, of fine Copper, but there were so very few of these coin'd, that they are preserved as great Rarities; on one side is represented her Majesty's Head, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA. on the Reverse *Britannia*, circumscribed

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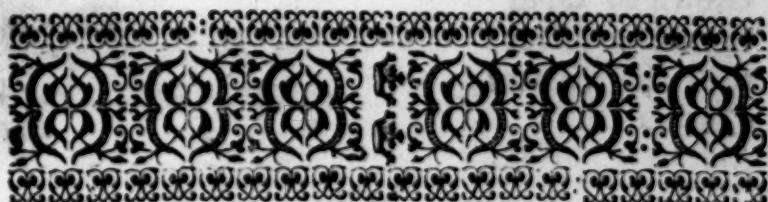
These are the several Denominations of Money of her late Majesty Queen *Anne*; as for those of his present Majesty, being what passes so continually among us, it will be needless to bring down our Account any farther, nor indeed should I have brought it so low, but to render it more compleat to the Beginner, for whose Use this is principally intended; and I shall only observe, that from the Beginning of Queen *Anne's*

Anne's Reign, to the Year 1724. inclusive, there has been coin'd above ten Millions of Gold, and 500000 *l.* *Sterling* Silver.

Thus I have brought my intended Work to a Conclusion, and, I hope, with as few Mistakes as can be reasonably expected in the first Essay to a Work, which Time may continually improve; and tho', perhaps, I have done no more than shewn my Wishes in this little Piece, yet the Novelty and Usefulness of the Subject, (that has lain hitherto unattempted by the more ingenious) makes me hope the Publick will receive it with Candour: It is sufficient for me to have laid one Stone in the Foundation, whereon I hope some will raise a beautiful Superstructure, and I shall think myself sufficiently rewarded for my Pains, if this little Tract shall engage an abler Hand in such an Undertaking, or excite any one to a Search into the Antiquities of his Native Country.

F I N I S.

INDEX.



INDEX.

A.

Q UEEN <i>Anne</i>	141
Angels	34
Anglets	<i>ibid.</i>
Quarter Angels	<i>ibid.</i>
Three Angel Pieces	<i>ibid.</i>
African Guinea	123. 126. 138
African Half Penny	141

B.

B Abees	125
Blanks	33
Bodwell	102. 124
Brass Money	37. 128
British Crown	83
Broad-fac'd Groats	74

C.

C <i>Arliste</i> Shilling	94
— Charles I.	90
— Charles II.	108
Common-Wealth Money	104
Cork Six-pence	95
Clip'd Money	16. 44. 111. 136

K

Croakards

INDEX.

Crokards	19
Crown of Gold	47
Crown of Silver	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Crofs Keel</i> Groats	74
Cutters	121

D.

D Andy Prats	47
Denarius	3. 25
<i>Dick of Braids's</i> Coin	104
<i>Dominus</i> Groats	74
Dotkin	33
Double Crown	83
Double Noble	67
Double Rose Penny	60
<i>Drake</i> Shilling	68
<i>Dublin</i> Crown	91
<i>Dublin</i> Shilling	94

E.

E Agles	19
Easterling	2. 4
<i>Edward</i> I.	15
— II.	20
— III.	<i>ibid.</i>
— IV.	37
— V.	41
— VI.	56
<i>Elizabeth</i>	66
<i>Eustatius</i>	11

F.

F Arthing	15. 20
— of Gold	22
— of Copper	105
— of Tin	120. 127. 135
	Five

INDEX.

Five Pound Piece	122
Florens	22. 24
Forty Penny Piece	101
Forty Shilling Piece	122

G.

Gally Half-pence	33
George Nobles	47
Grosses or Groats	20
Guineas	122

H.

Half-pence	15
Half-penny of Gold	22
— of Tin	17
— of Copper	118
Half Angels	35
— British Crown	84
— Crown	58
— Florin	26
— Groats	21
— Guinea	122
— Mark	123
— Shilling	76
Hammer'd Money, the Manner of making it	15
Henry I.	10
— II.	12
— III.	14
— IV.	29
— V.	30
— VI.	33
— VII.	44
— VIII.	47
Harpers	71
Hibernias	133

K 2

James I.

INDEX.

I.

JAMES I.
—— II.

John

Irish Coin 13, 14. 19, 20. 37, 38. 50. 71. 82
91. 98. 119. 126. 128. 135

13

125

13

L.

L *Eonines*
Lucas Farthings
Lundrers
Lushburg

19

118

5

22

M.

Money *ad Numerum*
—— *ad Pensum*
—— *ad Pondus*

4

ibid.

ibid.

Mary

62

Mailes

20

Mark

123

Maryland Coin

108

Mill'd Money, the manner of making it.

112

Money of private Persons

117

Muttons

25

N.

Newark Half-Crown

92

—— *Nine Pence*

95

Noble

40

Noble Scotch

101

New-England Money

107

O.

O *Bolus*
Olivar

25

106

Pennies

INDEX.

P.

P ennies of Cities and Towns	117
Penny Half-Penny	67
Pewter Money	132
<i>Philip and Mary</i>	63
Plantation Half-penny	127
Pollards	19
Portcullis Money	51. 98
<i>Pontefract</i>	92

Q.

Q uadrans	25
Quarter Floren	22
Quarter Angel	67
Quarter Mark	124

R.

R EX Groats	74
<i>Richard I.</i>	13
— II.	28
— III.	42
<i>Robert</i>	9
Rose Three Pence	59
— Two Pence	82
— Penny	<i>ibid.</i>
— Crown	115
— Noble	22
<i>Rufus</i>	10
Ryal	34

S.

S ALUS	32
<i>Scotland</i> 89, 100. 102. 123. 133. 139. 143	
— Shilling	46
— Six-pence	58
Spur Rial	85
Sovereign	44
Sterling	2. 5
<i>Stephen</i>	

INDEX.

<i>Stephen</i>	11
Staldings	19
Steepings	19
Suskin	33
<i>Simon</i> Teyal Piece	116

T.

T ESTOON	47
Ten Shilling Piece	98
Three-pences	40
Tin Farthings	120. 127. 135
Twenty-penny Piece	102
Twenty Shilling Piece	98
Thistle Crown	83
Two-Pences	40
Two-pences of Cities and Towns	117

V.

V IGO Money	142
Unite	83
Union Shilling	142. 143

W.

W ELCH Silver Money	137. 142
<i>William and Mary</i>	134
White Groats	74
White Money	33
<i>William</i> Conqueror	6
<i>William</i> Rufus	10



Plate I.





Plate II.



E1.



E1.



E3.



E3.



E3.



E3.



E3.



E3.



R2.



H4.



H4.



Plate II.

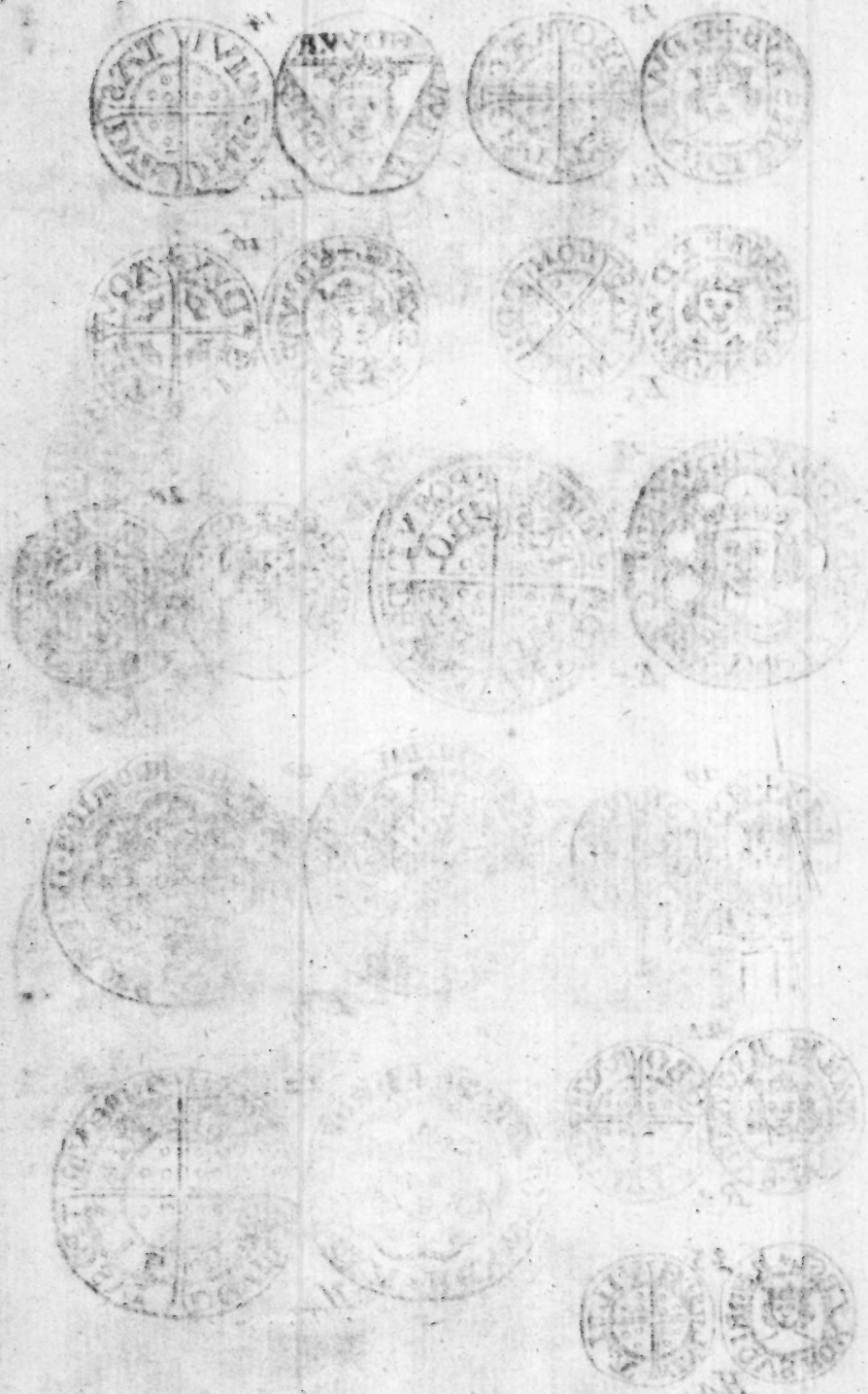


Plate III.





Plate IV



1. V. [unclear]



